FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1849. [NO. 1674.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

STOCK OF GOODS AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold on the 5th of July, at Auction, the entire STOCK OF GOODS of Mallett & Huske, consisting of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

The sale will be continued from day to day, until all are sold. Terms will be liberal.

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.
June 25, 1849.

MANUFACTURING STOCK FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Executor of the Estate of John S. Pearson, dec'd, offers for sale, on accommodating terms, Eighty Shares, of $100 each, in the Union Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. The Company is incorporated, capital $35,000, and the Mill, situated within the town of Fayetteville, is in operation, making Cotton Yarn exclusively. Full particulars will be given on application to E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.

R. M. PEARSON, Executor.

THE undersigned would also sell One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Stock in the same Company. For terms, &c. apply to

E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 25, 1849. 73

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE Subscriber having made arrangements to change his present business, offers his entire stock of Goods at cost. To any one wishing to engage in the mercantile business, he is prepared to offer such inducements as would make it a profitable investment. His stock consists of a general assortment of Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Shoes, &c. The Store is considered one of the most desirable in the place, of which immediate possession can be given.

Those indebted to me by note or account, will confer a favor by liquidating the same without delay. My engagements are such, that my present business must be closed up at once.

H. LEETE.
June 25, 1849. 73-tf

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE, 22d June, 1849.

BOOKS of sub-cription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open at the counting room of John D. Starr until further notice, where payment will be received for the 4th instalment, due 1st July next. By order of the Board.

W. G. BROADFOOT,
June 22, 1849.—73-2w. Cashier.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale the Plantation on which he now resides, containing something over six hundred acres, and would be pleased to show it to any person wishing to buy.

I would also sell a part of the Nornent Lands, lying upon Lumber River and Raft Swamp, both of which streams are navigable for Timber. Said lands are well timbered.

Terms will be made easy and accommodating to any person wishing to buy.

A. S. McKAY.
Richmond county, June 23, 1849. 73-3w

NOTICE.

FOUND near Little River Factory, 2 bars of heavy Iron, which the owner can have by paying for this advertisement, and describing the Iron to Murchison, Reid & Co.

June 21, 1849. 73-5w

WANTED.—12,000 bbls. Turpentine.

NATHAN KING & CO.
July 16, 1849. 73-tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE associated with me in the Distilling of Turpentine, Nathan King.

W. L. HALL.
June 4, 1849.

WE HAVE erected a Still 11 miles from town, on the stage road to Raleigh, and will carry on the distilling of Turpentine in the name and style of Nathan King & Co.

NATHAN KING.
W. L. HALL.
June 4, 1849. 73-tf

SPRING HILL ACADEMY.

THIS Academy is situated in the Southern part of Robeson County, on the road leading from Lexsville to Fair Bluff, about nine miles from the former place and seven from the latter. The location is distinguished for health, surrounded by a good neighborhood, and far removed from those temptations often prevailing elsewhere to the detriment of a School.

The exercises of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 16th of July, under the supervision of Mr. Malcolm McNair, who has lately graduated with distinction at our University.—From our acquaintance with Mr. McNair as a gentleman, and his abilities for imparting instruction to youth previous to going to college, we feel satisfied that those who may be now under his tutelage will receive a thorough moral and intellectual training. The location, it is believed, will be peculiarly favorable for such as may wish to be prepared for college, or fitted for business.

Having all confidence in our teacher, and the conveniences for boarding, we hesitate not in recommending the School to the patronage of the public in general.

Tuition $5, $8 and $10, per session of five months.

Board as good as our country generally affords can be had for $5 per month.

There will be no deduction for absence except in cases of sickness.

The books used in the course of instruction can be procured at the Academy.

J. C. LEE,
BRIGHT WILLIAMS, } Committee.
Maj. GILES WILLIAMS,
Robeson county, June 25, 1849. 73-4w

NOTICE.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, 12 miles North of Carthage, on the 1st instant, a chesnut sorrel Horse, with a blaze in his face, his right eye out, about nine years old, heavy built, shod all round, some marks with harness. Any information I can get will be thankfully received.

JESSE WOMBLE.
June 22, 1849. 73-3w

ROCKY FORD ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this Institution have engaged the services of Mr. Ferdinand McLeod (well known as a popular instructor) for the ensuing session of five months, to commence on the second Monday in July next. With an instructor of so many years experience in teaching, the Trustees feel no hesitation in recommending their School to the patronage of parents and guardians who have sons and wards to educate, or any they may design for a collegiate course, as they will find in Mr. McLeod a teacher in every way worthy of their confidence, being a successful disciplinarian, and possessing in an eminent degree, the necessary qualification of imparting instruction to his pupils.

The Institution is situated in a high, healthy section of country, some three miles south of Floral College, in a neighborhood proverbial for its social, moral, and religious influences.

Board can be had for students in respectable families in the vicinity at $6 per month. Rates of tuition: $6, $8 and $10 per session.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
Stewartsville, N. C., June 23, 1849. 73-2w

Agency for Bank Business.

THE Subscriber offers his services to persons having Bank business, as an Agent for the renewal of Notes and procuring Discounts at either of the Banks in Fayetteville. His office is in the Court House, where he may be found at all times during the usual business hours. Communications addressed to him by mail will meet with prompt attention.

JAMES BAKER.
June 11, 1849. 71-tf

NEW BOOKS.

KAVANAGH, by Longfellow; Fernande, or the Fallen Angel, by Dumas, 50; Agnes Morris, or the Heroine of Domestic Life, 25; Life in London, 2 vols., $1; Family Failings, by Mrs. Gore, 25; Home Influence, a tale for Mothers and Daughters; My Uncle the Curate, 25; The Crayon Miscellany, by Irving; Astoria, by do; Hawstone; Assembly's Psalms and Hymns, morocco covers; Oswald's Etymological Dictionary, new edition; Botany for Beginners; Andrews' Ovid; Mason's Farrier, new edition; Olney's Geography; the History and Law of the Writ of Habeas Corpus, with an Essay on the Law of Grand Juries, by E. Ingersoll; Steel Pens in boxes and on cards.

Also, a further supply of Macaulay's History of England, 2 vols., bound in sheep; the same work, in 2 parts, 25 cts. each.

Just received by E. J. HALE.
June 11, 1849.

Supreme Court Reports. REDUCTION OF PRICE.

THE Subscriber having purchased from the Estate of W. R. Gales, Esq. deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8 Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term 1845, to August Term 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to. Bound volumes furnished to the Profession in exchange for their Nos. And the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.

E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, March 19, 1849.

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant, and Dry Goods and Grocery Broker,

NEW YORK.

A. B. STITH tenders his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of North Carolina, and to Southern Merchants generally, as Agent, Commission Merchant, and Dry Goods and Grocery Broker, in the City of New York; and will attend to any business in his line—either in

The sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural Instruments, Bagging, Rope, Drugs and Medicines, &c., &c., &c.

He flatters himself as a purchaser of Goods for the Southern trade, his experience—having been engaged for the last sixteen years in the retail trade in the middle and lower part of North Carolina—will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders. Devoting his whole time to acquaint himself with the value of Goods of every description, attending the auction sales, and being present to improve every opportunity to benefit his customers, he can save more than his commissions to the Merchant, and the inconvenience and expense of a trip to New York.

The fact that Goods are constantly varying in price, and style, and always decline as the season advances, is known to all in the habit of buying Goods in New York. A great advantage will therefore be afforded to the Southern Merchant in having a competent agent, whose interest will be to avail himself of every opportunity for his benefit, and who can, through him, keep up his stock, by getting goods as his business may require, and avoid the necessity of laying in a heavy stock for the season, and the inconvenience of a large amount of bills falling due at one time. He can also get his goods frequently, and newer and more desirable styles, and at lower rates, and thereby keep up a constant excitement and attraction.

Merchants and other persons disposed to employ him, will please forward with their orders their references or the names of firms with whom they usually deal in New York, and in all instances he will give them the preference, unless he can fill their orders on better terms elsewhere. He asks but one trial of his taste and judgment to insure future orders. His commissions will be 2½ per cent. He will be in New York by the 1st of August, and the next season until 1st of December, and again on the 1st of February, 1850.—Address before the first of August to A. B. Stith, at Raleigh, and after that time at New York.

REFER TO

His Ex. Charles Manly,	Raleigh.
Wm. Hill, Esq. Sec'y of State,	do.
G. W. Mordecai, Pres. Bank of State,	do.
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres. Mu. In. Co.	do.
Matthew Shaw, Esq.	do.
B. F. Moore, Attor. Gen. N. C.	do.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Halifax, N. C.	
Andrew Joyner, Esq. Weldon, N. C.	

Raleigh, June 11, 1849. 72-7w

FISH! FISH!

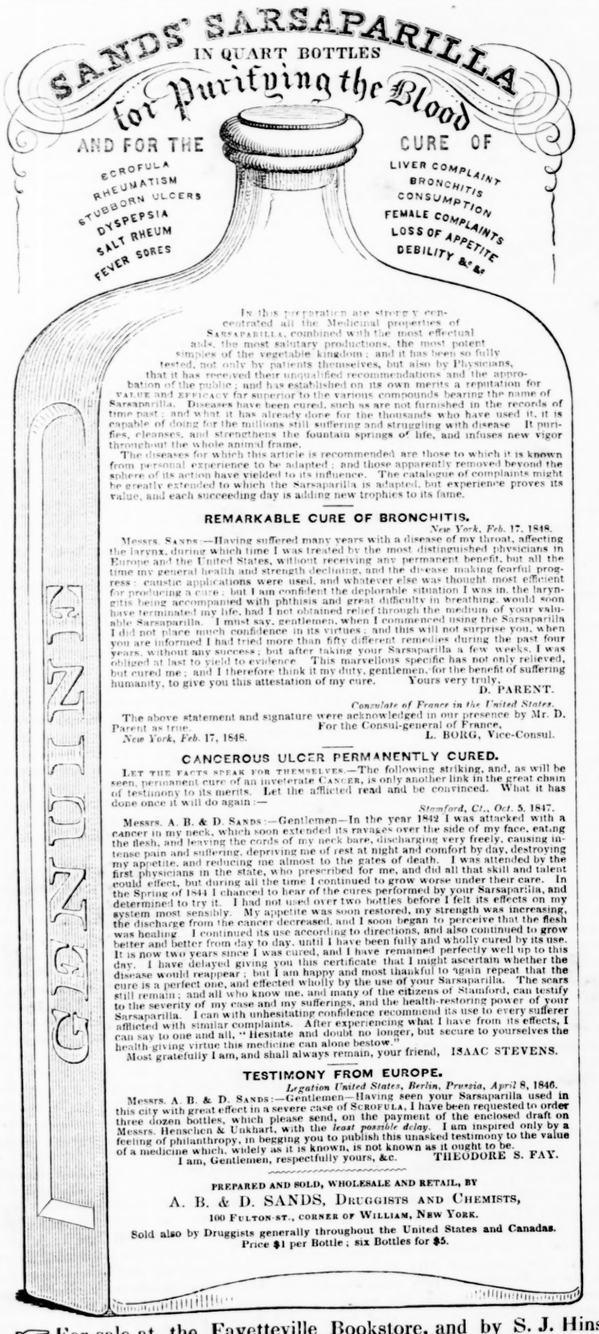
JUST received 10 quarter barrels extra large No. 1 Mess Mackerel. E. FULLER.
June 18, 1849. 72-tf

100 CASKS Thomastown Lime daily expected for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
June 18, 1849. 72-3w

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA IN QUART BOTTLES for Purifying the Blood

AND FOR THE
SCROFULA
RHEUMATISM
STUBBORN ULCERS
DYSPEPSIA
SALT RHEUM
FEVER SORES

CURE OF
LIVER COMPLAINT
BRONCHITIS
CONSUMPTION
FEMALE COMPLAINTS
LOSS OF APPETITE
DEBILITY &c. &c.



In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the Medicinal properties of SARSAPARILLA, combined with the most effectual aids, the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and it has been so fully tested, not only by patients themselves, but also by Physicians, that it has received their unqualified recommendations and the approbation of the public; and has established on its own merits a reputation for VALUE and EFFICACY far superior to the various compounds bearing the name of Sarsaparilla. Diseases have been cured, such as are not furnished in the records of time past; and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it, it is capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain springs of life, and infuses new vigor throughout the whole animal frame.

The diseases for which this article is recommended are those to which it is known from personal experience to be adapted; and those apparently removed beyond the sphere of its action have yielded to its influence. The catalogue of complaints might be greatly extended to which the Sarsaparilla is adapted, but experience proves its value, and each succeeding day is adding new trophies to its fame.

REMARKABLE CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

New York, Feb. 17, 1848.

Messrs. SANDS:—Having suffered many years with a disease of my throat, affecting the larynx, during which time I was treated by the most distinguished physicians in Europe and the United States, without receiving any permanent benefit, but all the time my general health and strength declining, and the disease making fearful progress: caustic applications were used, and whatever else was thought most efficient for producing a cure; but I am confident the deplorable situation I was in, the laryngitis being accompanied with phthisis and great difficulty in breathing, would soon have terminated my life, had I not obtained relief through the medium of your valuable Sarsaparilla. I must say, gentlemen, when I commenced using the Sarsaparilla I did not place much confidence in its virtues; and this will not surprise you, when you are informed I had tried more than fifty different remedies during the past four years, without any success; but after taking your Sarsaparilla a few weeks, I was obliged at last to yield to evidence. This marvellous specific has not only relieved, but cured me; and I therefore think it my duty, gentlemen, for the benefit of suffering humanity, to give you this attestation of my cure. Yours very truly,

D. PARENT.

Consulate of France in the United States.

The above statement and signature were acknowledged in our presence by Mr. D. Parent as true. For the Consul-general of France.

New York, Feb. 17, 1848. L. BORG, Vice-Consul.

CANCEROUS ULCER PERMANENTLY CURED.

LET THE FACTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.—The following striking, and, as will be seen, permanent cure of an ulcerated CANCER, is only another link in the great chain of testimony to its merits. Let the afflicted read and be convinced. What it has done once it will do again:—

Stamford, Ct., Oct. 5, 1847.

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS:—Gentlemen—In the year 1842 I was attacked with a cancer in my neck, which soon extended its ravages over the side of my face, eating the flesh, and leaving the cords of my neck bare, discharging very freely, causing intense pain and suffering, depriving me of rest at night and comfort by day, destroying my appetite, and reducing me almost to the gates of death. I was attended by the first physicians in the state, who prescribed for me, and did all that skill and talent could effect, but during all the time I continued to grow worse under their care. In the Spring of 1844 I chanced to hear of the cures performed by your Sarsaparilla, and determined to try it. I had not used over two bottles before I felt its effects on my system most sensibly. My appetite was soon restored, my strength was increasing, the discharge from the cancer decreased, and I soon began to perceive that the flesh was healing. I continued its use according to directions, and also continued to grow better and better from day to day, until I have been fully and wholly cured by its use. It is now two years since I was cured, and I have remained perfectly well up to this day. I have delayed giving you this certificate that I might ascertain whether the disease would reappear; but I am happy and most thankful to again repeat that the cure is a perfect one, and effected wholly by the use of your Sarsaparilla. The scars still remain; and all who know me, and many of the citizens of Stamford, can testify to the severity of my case and my sufferings, and the health-restoring power of your Sarsaparilla. I can with unhesitating confidence recommend its use to every sufferer afflicted with similar complaints. After experiencing what I have from its effects, I can say to one and all, "Hesitate and doubt no longer, but secure to yourselves the health giving virtue this medicine can alone bestow."

Most gratefully I am, and shall always remain, your friend, ISAAC STEVENS.

TESTIMONY FROM EUROPE.

Legation United States, Berlin, Prussia, April 8, 1846.

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS:—Gentlemen—Having seen your Sarsaparilla used in this city with great effect in a severe case of SCROFULA, I have been requested to order three dozen bottles, which please send, on the payment of the enclosed draft on Messrs. Henschen & Unkhart, with the *least possible delay*. I am inspired only by a feeling of philanthropy, in begging you to publish this unasked testimony to the value of a medicine which, widely as it is known, is not known as it ought to be.

I am, Gentlemen, respectfully yours, &c. THEODORE S. FAY.

PREPARED AND SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
A. B. & D. SANDS, DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
100 FULTON-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM, NEW YORK.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.
Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and by S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville, N. C. 60-cow3m

FEMALE SCHOOL, *HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.*

Mr. and Mrs. BURWELL, Principals.
Miss KOLLOCK, Teacher of French, Drawing, and Painting.
Mr. KERN, Teacher of Music on Piano & Guitar.

THE Summer Session will commence on Monday the 2d of July. Terms made known on application to the Principal. As the number of Boarders is limited, and we have only two or three vacancies, those who wish a situation in our family should make early application.

June 8, 1849. 72-3w

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1849. 72

$200 REWARD.

BROKE Jail, in Sampson county, North Carolina, on the night of the 14th instant, two prisoners, JOHN P. WILLIAMS and NEEDHAM STEVENS, charged with stealing Negroes. Williams had been convicted and awaiting the sentence of the Court, and Stevens was awaiting his trial.

Williams is about 35 or 40 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, thick well set frame, weighs about 140 lbs., mouth large and lips little pouting, eyes dark, eye-brows dark and heavy, low square forehead, dark hair, a downcast surly look, some limping peculiarly in his right foot with the toe turned in.

Stevens is about 40 years of age, 6 feet high or upwards, large muscular frame, weighs about 175 lbs., mouth rather large, lips thick, good teeth, blue eyes, high receding forehead, hair thin and somewhat light originally, now a little grey, a fair skin, and fond of joking.

I will give Two Hundred Dollars for their apprehension and confinement in any Jail in the United States, so that I get them again, or One Hundred Dollars for one of them.

A. B. CHESNUTT, Sheriff.
Clinton, June 16, 1849. 72-2m

THE BUFFALO SPRINGS.

THE recent appearance of *Asiatic Cholera* in the principal cities and several of the interior towns in the State of Virginia, together with the general prevalence of the *Cholera Diarrhœa* throughout the country, induces the belief that its ravages will be much more widely extended than in the memorable visitation of 1832. Under the influence of these appalling apprehensions, it is perfectly natural for every individual to look around him for some place of safety during the sojourn of this fearful visiter. The all-absorbing question presents itself to every one: What shall I do, or where shall I go to escape this terrible scourge?

Among the few places of comparative security, I beg leave to call the attention of the public, and particularly of those residing in the Cholera districts, to the **Buffalo Mineral Spring**, situated in the upper end of Mecklenburg County, Va., two miles South of Dan River, and seven West of the town of Clarksville. The *tonic* powers of this water, so potent in imparting tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and its *diuretic* qualities, so efficient in purifying and cleansing the blood, can hardly fail to brace up and fortify the system against the insidious approaches of this pestilent malady. We are told that whatever gives tone and energy to the *stomach, bowels* and *skin*, and brings into play and harmonious action, the innumerable sympathies pertaining to these organs, are the best preventives to Cholera. Such is believed to be the effect of the Buffalo Water. It is especially worthy of remark in this regard, that in almost every country and region visited by this epidemic, its appearance is preceded by some derangement of the stomach and bowels; or what are called *premonitory symptoms*, engendered, it is supposed, by some pestilential poison, diffused in the general atmosphere. It is to prevent the coming on of these precursory symptoms, as likewise to hold them in check when they exist, that the Buffalo Water is recommended. While it imparts tone to the *stomach* and increases the appetite, it stimulates the *liver* to a healthy secretion of bile, and that fatal current of fluids, drawn, it may be, to the bowels by the collocation there of the Cholera poison, is turned in a different and less dangerous direction, to be finally diminished and thrown off by the venal organs. This view of the operation of the Water is not a mere hypothesis, patched up for the occasion, but a matured opinion, based on long experience and observation in its use, in the ordinary bowel complaints of the country. It is certainly not the least familiar of the laws governing the animal machine, that whatever increases the secretory action of the kidneys, lessens the quantity and changes the quality of the fluids thrown on the bowels.

Apart from the value of this Spring as a *prophylactic* in warding off the Cholera, it is located in an elevated and healthy section of country, where that fearful disease has never yet made its appearance. The proprietor has made arrangements for the comfortable reception of three hundred visiters. Those who may think proper to seek this pleasant Summer retreat, remote from the usual haunts of Cholera, will find good appetites, good mutton and good society. Added to these solid comforts, the young and the gay will meet with all those light amusements and recreations common to other watering places in the old Dominion.

AN OLD PHYSICIAN.
Mecklenburg County, June 7, 1849. 72-5w

GOOD NEWS!

THE CELEBRATED
ROBERT MORRISON COTTON GINS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is now having put up, and is offering for sale, at his shop in this town, a large number of Cotton Gins, made by, and under the immediate superintendence of Robert Morrison, the superior excellence of whose work is too well known to require particular commendation. These Gins are of the best construction, out of the very best materials, and are warranted to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser—otherwise no pay will be demanded. All the late improvements in Gin-making have been added to them, while a considerable reduction has been made in their price, so as to suit the hardness of the times.

Repairing promptly done, and at reduced prices.

JOHN D. SMITH.
Wadesborough, June 4, 1849. 71-tf

New Crop Molasses.—A few hhds. in prime order and of the best quality, for sale. Apply to B ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

LONDON PORTER.

3 CASKS superior LONDON PORTER, in quarts and pints. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
June 16, 1849. 72tf

☞ We find it necessary to make an earnest request to those who owe us, to call and settle their accounts.

Mr. John Shaw may be found at our office, ready to furnish accounts.

B. & B. W. ROBINSON.
Feb'y 26, 1849. 55tf

McFADYEN'S SPRINGS.

IN consequence of applications to that effect, Mrs. Walker, residing at Pearson's Mills, within one mile of the above Mineral Springs, 14 miles west of Fayetteville, will receive a few families or individuals as Boarders. Terms, $12 per month, $4 per week, or $1 per day. Children and servants half price. Further information may be obtained of Mrs. W. or of E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.

Cumberland County, June 1849. 72

UNION HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

THIS extensive Establishment has been greatly improved, by additions, by painting, &c., and is now open for the reception of company, under the immediate supervision of the Proprietors, Mrs. WASHINGTON PUTNAM and HENRY H. HAYDORN. Among the improvements is a new Parlor, 40 by 36 feet, and 15 feet high, making in all a Parlor 90 feet long and 36 feet wide.

June 1849. 72 3w

CHEAP PAPERS.

RULED LETTER PAPER and " at $1 50 " Cap Paper (pr. ream.

With a variety of papers of all kinds, of better qualities and higher prices, just received by E. J. HALE.

Sept. 25, 1848.

No. 1 Saddle Horse for sale.

J. & T. WADDILL.
April 23, 1849. 64tf
Also, a new supply of Ploughs and Points.

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.
May 10, 1849. 67-tf

Mackerel Fish, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,

in barrels and half barrels, just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
May 18, 1849. 68tf

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

FOR SALE.

A GOOD WAGON and 4 fine MULES.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
June 4, 1849. 70-tf

TIN WARE, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Agt.
March 17, 1849. 61tf

Summer Clothing.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO. have just received their NEW stock of

Spring & Summer Clothing,

CONSISTING OF

Sack, Dress and Frock Coats; Pants and Vests; To which they invite public attention.

—ALSO—

20 packages Loaf, Crushed, and Refined Sugars.
April 7, 1849. 62tf

Protection Insurance Company.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan. 20, 1849. 54-tf

ROUGH RICE.

J. & T. WADDILL.
April 23, 1849.

Speculations in California.—The Delta says—There are a good many excellent stories in circulation, brought over from California by the passengers on the Crescent City, illustrative of the very peculiar state of affairs in California. One of the best we have heard is as follows:

A naval officer had just landed on the wharf at San Francisco, and seeing a ragged, dirty-looking fellow lounging around, hailed him, saying:

"Halloo, my good fellow, if you'll lay a hand and take this trunk to the hotel, I'll give you two dollars."

"Two h—ls," exclaimed the indignant lounger, "why, stranger, I'll give you an ounce of gold to carry it up yourself."

"Agreed," replied the officer, who, shouldering his own heavy trunk, took it to the hotel, followed closely by his ragged employer, who promptly handed over to him the ounce of gold, thus enabling the officer to pocket sixteen dollars very easily.

The best speculation, however, of which we have heard, was that of a loafer who stole a hen, and invited four returned miners to dine upon her, at the reasonable rate of $5 each. In preparing the hen for cooking, our loafer found in her craw two ounces of gold. After partaking freely of the hen, the loafer found the following to be the profits of the transaction:

For four guests at $5 each	$20
For two ounces gold, found in hen's craw	32
Total profits on hen	$52

Very Dolorous.—"Jack, have you seen the new gold dollar?" "No, Tom, and I am sorry to say that I haven't even seen an old one for two or three weeks."

THE MISCHIEF OF A JEST.

The Boston Herald gives the following account of *Milton W. Streeter*, now lying under sentence of death, in Massachusetts, for the murder of his wife:

"Streeter is a man of a low order of intellect, and almost entirely governed by the animal passions. He married his wife, Elvira Houghton, after a month's courtship, and was for several months most fondly attached to her, so much so, we understand, that he could not bear to see any one render to her the most common attentions without exhibiting the utmost jealousy. This trait was observed by his townsmen, and some of them made it a point to work upon his suspicious nature by seeming to be upon the most intimate terms with his wife. We were told that a man named Bacon, doing business in the island of Cuba, visited Southbridge a few months before the commission of the murder, and either having discovered or been informed of Streeter's jealous disposition, set himself to work to excite his suspicions of the chastity of his wife to the highest degree. To this end he took lodgings in a tavern nearly opposite the house occupied by Streeter, and used every method in his power to insinuate that he was in unlawful communication with Mrs. S. Streeter observed this, and watched his house and wife with the utmost vigilance, often neglecting his occupation for that purpose; but he made no discovery warranting a certain belief that his wife was unfaithful to him with this individual.

"It is said that some of his townsmen were accustomed from time to time to give him half a dollar or so, and request him to give it to his wife, pretending that they were indebted to her in that amount for some work done by her for them. Such things as these, long continued, had rendered Streeter nervous and irritable in the extreme, and he firmly believed that Mrs. Streeter had been guilty of infidelity to his bed; he had therefore threatened her with severe measures, unless she satisfied him of her innocence, and had carried a razor to bed with him several times for the purpose of terrifying her into a confession; but, instead of confessing any thing she finally complained to a justice of the peace that she considered her life endangered by any further cohabitation with him, and he was therefore put under bonds to keep the peace, and was also ordered to separate from his wife and leave the State."

These rude and remorseless jokers have now the satisfaction of knowing that their fine sport has been purchased by the death of one human being at the hands of a murderer, and is yet to be further paid for by the death of another on the scaffold.

Electioneering.—The following good hit at the practice of candidates for office playing the agreeable to the families of those they visit when on electioneering tours, is from the Vicksburg Whig:

A few of the candidates for district attorney met at the house of a planter in Hinds county not long since. Crabb nursed three of the children and did the agreeable to one of the grown girls and the old lady at the same time, while Hooker talked in an agonizingly affectionate manner to the sovereign. Buck, in the mean time, was making himself useful by helping one of the small boys to get his dog over the fence. Duffield, it is said, twisted the cat's tail with a perseverance which would have done credit to the bad boy in the primer, and pleased the baby so prodigiously that it came very near going off in a spasm of laughter, when all the candidates rushed to its rescue and made such a hullabaloo with their kind exertions that a setting hen under the house was scared off her nest, and has never returned from that day to this. At latest accounts ten of the eggs were spoiled, the old lady was as "huffy as a wet hen," and the "sovereign" had determined not to cast his vote for district attorney.

A Case for the Consideration of Fanatics.—A colored woman by the name of Ellody, who belongs to an estate entrusted to the management of Hugh Nelson, Esq., of Petersburg, Va., voluntarily returned to Richmond last week, in a vessel from Boston. The Richmond Times says:—

"This woman was formerly employed in the family of Mr. Thomas A. Rust, of this city, in the capacity of maid, and as such accompanied Mr. R. and his family to the city of Boston, in September last. During the sojourn of Mr. Rust's family in that city, several generous and philanthropic 'friends of liberty' prevailed upon the woman to assert her right to liberty; and consenting, the case was brought before the proper tribunals. Mr. Rust was subjected to some vexation and delay, and finally returned to this city with his family, leaving Ellody to the tender mercies of her newly acquired friends. She expressed contrition for her conduct, and having 'seen the elephant' to her heart's content, has returned to this city, preferring to remain in servitude here, rather than enjoy liberty in Boston. It is understood, however, that Ellody, together with all the slaves left by her deceased owner, has been or will be manumitted and sent out of the State."

How Much Brandy?—A correspondent of the Tribune comments upon the instructions issued by the Medical Council of New York and the recommendation of "a *little* brandy and water." He asks "how *much* a little brandy and water is?" To which the *Tribune* replies that, having a sort of outsider's faith in homœopathy, he should advise three drops of brandy in a bucket of water, and that a spoonful of the mixture be put into another bucket of water, from which he thinks the patient might safely drink. The New Orleans *Picayune* relates an anecdote of a man in that city, who, being seized with the premonitory symptoms, was advised to take an ounce of brandy a day, but, having no scales in which to weigh it, and luckily recollecting that eight drams make an ounce, he accordingly took eight stiff horns, and told the doctor that he felt "much better."

A CENTURY AGO.

But for the inopportune rush of the foreign news, and, what has still more subdued our moralizing propensities, the tremendous heat of the weather last evening and night, we should have ventured a homily this morning upon the text of a copy, now lying on our table, of "*The Pennsylvania Gazette*"—Benjamin Franklin's *Pennsylvania Gazette*—of the date of June 22, 1749—that is to say, of this day one hundred years back! A look at the little piece of brown wrapping paper, just thirteen by sixteen inches square, in which the philosopher was content to address himself to the world—or wilderness of Philadelphia—at that time—not to speak of an inspection of its contents—would satisfy every one that a great many things might be said with propriety on such an interesting subject, in relation to newspapers—in relation to the world, which has changed quite as much as newspapers—to America—to the mighty Republic which Benjamin Franklin, although at that time suspecting and about to trace the existence of electricity in the clouds of Heaven, never dreamed was to flash out with more than the lightning's power and splendor from the misty future of the Colonies.—We have space for a single glance at one or two of its characteristics.

What do our readers suppose is the subject of the "leader" in our ancient and reverend ante-temporary, edited by Benjamin Franklin? For their satisfaction we extract the whole article, which is only two lines long, is stuck away in the modestest corner at the bottom of the third column of the third page, and is about all the matter in the whole paper that bears unmistakable evidence of its origin. It is in the following words:

"All persons indebted to B. Franklin for a year's Gazette, or more, are desired to pay."

Another remarkable feature about this ancient Philadelphia paper, is the advertisements it contains of the sale of slaves, of which we find three or four, one relating to a whole "scow" load of "men and women servants," with "indentures;"—"a negroe wench, 19 years old," who "can wash, iron and cook very well;" "a likely negroe woman with a young child," "fit for town or country business;" "a young negroe man" "who has had the small-pox," &c. &c. &c. Decidedly, the world is one hundred years older in Philadelphia.

Phila. North American, June 22.

California Emigrants Murdered.—Col. Upshaw, U. S. Indian agent for the Chickasaws, writes to the editor of the Arkansas Intelligencer, on the 15th of May, that he had just heard of the murder of a party of twenty-six persons who left Texas some two weeks previous for California. Two others of the party made their escape.—They were killed by the Indians. They were at Preston, in Texas, on the south bank of Red river, opposite the mouth of Falls Washita, and when there, they said all they wanted was an Indian fight. It appears they got one. The report is generally believed.—*St. Louis Republican.*

New Article of Speculation for the California Market.—One of those persevering spirits called Yankees, a resident on the Island of Nantucket, being persuaded that "the Fever" would soon depopulate the place, has put his stock of marble and slate on board a schooner bound for the gold regions; and stones, which were intended for some of the old inhabitants, beginning "Sacred to the memory of," and "erected by his brother," &c., &c., have actually been shipped from that once populous island to mark the last resting place of many of its inhabitants in the El Dorado of the present time. What will be the next article of speculation?

Worthy of Imitation.—Wm. H. Chandler, Esq., editor of the Evansville Journal, has been appointed postmaster at that place. Mr. C. says in a card, which he publishes in the Journal:

"I will open, distribute, and deliver the mails, no matter at what hour of the night they arrive, and give those who desire it the opportunity to answer their letters by return mail—will keep the office open on Sundays at least for four hours, and longer if requested—will procure a more central office so soon as it can be done, and in fact, do all, and more than any *reasonable* man would ask, and if I fail to give satisfaction, *will resign.*"

The Honors of Martyrdom are cheap among the Locofoco ranks, as we have already shown by numerous examples. Another case is furnished by a late number of the Clarksville, Tenn. Chronicle. The postmaster at that place was recently removed from office, whereupon the Locofocos vehemently denounced the act as another instance of Whig proscription.—Before the echo of their cries had died away, it was announced that the son of the late postmaster was a defaulter to government to the amount of several thousand dollars. He was the father's assistant in office.

A Handsome Donation.—Mr. Buchanan the late Secretary of State, has given a donation of $6 000 to the city of Lancaster, the interest of which is to be perpetually applied to purchase fuel for the use of the poor and indegint females, during inclement winter seasons.

For two winters past, he has appropriated the interest of this sum for the same purpose.

Keep your Life Insured.—The Boston Journal learns that the Rev. Wm. B. Tappan, whose sudden death we announced a day or two since, had an insurance of $3 000 on his life—the policy of which ran out two or three days previous to his decease. He leaves a wife and four children.

A character for knavery will prove an insurmountable obstacle to success in almost every undertaking.

THE RAIL ROAD CONVENTION.

[The following, from the Salisbury Watchman, are the proceedings of the second day's Session of the Convention:]

FRIDAY MORNING.

During the intermission of Convention occasioned by the session of the General Committee, the delegates were called to order by Mr. Rounsaville of Davidson, Dr. Payne of Lexington, in the Chair.—Mr. Rounsaville being called for, addressed the meeting until the hour for the re-assembling of the Convention.

Convention met according to adjournment, the President in the Chair.

John A. Lillington of Davie responded to a call made on him in a very happy and effective manner.

The Committee to whom were referred the various Resolutions of yesterday, submitted through their Chairman, the following Report, to wit:

Resolved, That this Convention heartily commends the spirit in regard to works of internal improvement, which characterized our last General Assembly, and that its members are especially gratified by the liberal provisions made by that body for the construction of the "North Carolina Rail Road"—a work of the utmost importance to the trade and character of the State, and of almost vital interest to that extensive and productive region lying contiguous to, or within convenient distance of the proposed road.

Resolved further, That in the opinion of this Convention, while there are some defects in the charter enacted for the construction of this great work, it is sufficient, upon a fair, just and reasonable interpretation, to effect, and to secure to the people of the State, the benefits resulting from it.

Resolved further, That a subscription of one million of dollars by individuals being required before the company can be organized for the construction of this Rail Road, it is the duty of all patriotic citizens to use their best exertions to raise that amount of subscription; and the members of this body do agree to urge this subject upon their respective constituents, neighborhoods, and counties.

Resolved further, That an Executive Committee of three persons be appointed by this Convention to whom all information respecting the progress of the subscriptions may be communicated, and who shall suggest, if need be, from time to time by advertisement in the newspapers or otherwise, such action on the part of the friends of this enterprise, as may tend to its early accomplishment.

Resolved further, That the President of this Convention appoint a County Committee in each County immediately interested in the construction of the "North Carolina Rail Road" consisting of three members, whose duty it shall be to appoint sub-committees in the various sections of their respective counties, to procure subscriptions to the capital stock of said Rail Road, and to take all other measures which they may deem necessary to the promotion of this enterprize.

Resolved further, That the Commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions be, and they are hereby respectfully solicited to open books of subscription for the stock of this Rail Road in the shortest time from this date, after due advertisement at the several places designated in the charter for the space of thirty days; and at the expiration of that time they be in like manner requested to report the several subscriptions made as well to the chairman of the executive committee aforesaid, as to John M. Morehead, Esq., of Greensboro', for the information of the General Commissioners named in the charter, of whom he is one, and that he be requested as soon as one million of dollars shall be ascertained to have been subscribed, to make known the fact to each one of the General Commissioners, and to designate a time and place for their meeting to receive the official reports of the sub commissioners as directed in said charter.

Resolved further, That in the event of the stock not being taken under the first advertisement, the executive committee, if deemed expedient, be requested to employ a suitable agent to travel, call meetings, address the people, solicit and receive subscriptions in and out of the State.

Resolved further, That a committee of two persons be now appointed by the President to inquire and report to this convention whether there be any, and if any, what number of individuals can be associated to subscribe the residue of the stock required to form the company, provided there should be a deficiency in the amount returned on the books of the commissioners aforesaid.

Resolved further, That it is the opinion of this Convention, that the payment of five hundred thousand dollars required to be made according to the 36th section will be as well complied with by the execution of contracts for work and materials to that amount as by the payment of money.

Resolved further, That it is desirable to procure as large a number of stockholders as possible in said Rail Road Company, no matter how small may be their several subscriptions, if equal to a single share.

Resolved further, That in order to accommodate the terms of payment for stock to the condition and convenience of our fellow-citizens generally, the Board of Directors of the Rail Road Company, ought and will be expected by this convention in letting contracts for the work and materials of the same, to give a preference to stockholders who may offer to become contractors, in all cases where they propose reasonable terms, to be judged of by the said Board with the aid of the estimates of the Engineer.

The President stated that the question would be upon the adoption of the Report.

Mr. Washington of Craven, moved that the Resolutions reported by the Committee be considered *seriatim*, which was concurred in.

The first Eight Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Clemmons of Davidson, offered the following substitute for the 9th Resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the provisions of the 36th sec. of the charter for the North Carolina Rail Road, will be complied with upon the execution of negotiable bonds with approved security, to the amount of $500,000 by the individual stockholders, and that in letting out contracts for the construction of said road, the bids of stockholders should be preferred when offered upon the same terms with other bidders.

Which elicited discussion of considerable interest, in which Messrs. Graham, Clemmons, Gilmer, Osborne, Thomas, Clarke and Kirkland participated.

On motion of Mr. Davis of Salisbury, the Convention took a recess until three o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the hour appointed the Convention re-assembled and resumed the consideration of Mr. Clemmons's substitute—when Messrs. Mordecai, Hill and Boylan, addressed the Convention.

Mr. Washington of Craven, explained the reason which would govern him in the vote he should give upon the resolution under consideration.

Mr. Clemmons then withdrew his substitute, whereupon the resolution as reported by the Committee was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Clemmons then offered his substitute as an additional resolution to those reported by the Committee. Mr. Gilmer offered an amendment, which was accepted. Mr. Washington moved that Mr. Clemmons's resolution with the amendment be laid on the table, which was carried.

The remaining resolutions reported by the Committee were then unanimously adopted.

The President announced to the Convention that he had received the proceedings of Public Meetings held at Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia, which on motion were read.

The following resolution, on motion of H. C. Jones, was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we reciprocate with much satisfaction the good will manifested by the people of Norfolk and Portsmouth, in sending delegations to this Convention, and we heartily concur in the sentiment avowed by that delegation, that the great scheme of Improvement now under consideration, is calculated to unite those communities with the people of this State in the strong ties of mutual interest and social feeling, and without giving any preference to the claims of those towns over others, both within our State and without, who are regarded as competitors in these interests, we hail with the greatest pleasure the advance so hand-somely made on this occasion towards the establishment of this union.

On motion of J. A. Lillington, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of General Commissioners appointed to supervise the opening of Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the North Carolina Rail Road, be requested to appoint three or more Commissioners at or near the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, in Va., and also three Commissioners for the town of Petersburg, and also three for the county of Wayne, to receive subscriptions for that purpose.

In pursuance of the 4th resolution of the General Committee, John M. Morehead, George W. Mordecai and Wm. R. Holt, were appointed the Executive Committee.

Mr. Graham offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That three delegates be appointed by the President of this Convention, to represent this body in the Rail Road Convention, to be held at Memphis, Tennessee, in the month of July next, with view to the construction of a Rail Road from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific Ocean.

Which was unanimously adopted, and the Hon. D. L. Swain, Hon. James Graham, and the Hon. J. P. King of Georgia, were accordingly appointed delegates.

In pursuance of the 5th resolution reported by the General Committee, the President appointed the following gentlemen:

Mecklenburg—William Johnson, D. A. Caldwell and J. W. Osborne.

Cabarrus—Daniel Coleman, George Barnhardt, W. C. Means.

Rowan—John I. Shaver, Elkanah D. Austin, A. Henderson.

Iredell—R. J. McDowell, Theophilus Falls, John M. Young.

Caldwell—Samuel F. Patterson, Wm Lenoir, General Clarke.

Wilkes—Anderson Mitchell, Dr. James Calloway, John F. Finley.

Burke—James C. Smith, Tod R. Caldwell, Isaac T. Avery.

Alexander—Joseph M. Bogle, A. C. McIntosh.

Surry—R. C. Puryear, Tyre Glenn, Josiah Cowles.

Davie—Lemuel Bingham, A. G. Carter, John McRorie.

Montgomery—John M. Worth, James L. Gaines, Samuel H. Christian.

Davidson—John W. Thomas, Junius L. Clemmons, Benton C. Douthett.

Forsythe—Israel G. Lash, Thomas Wilson, Constantine L. Banner.

Stokes—John Hill, John F. Poindexter, A. King.

Rockingham—Thomas B. Wheeler, W. M. Ellington, John L. Leseure.

Caswell—Calvin Graves, John Kerr, George Williamson.

Guilford—John A. Gilmer, L. Swaim, D. F. Caldwell.

Randolph—Jona. Worth, H. B. Elliott, Martin W. Leach.

Chatham—N. A. Stedman, J. J. Jackson, Isaac Hall.

Alamance—Wm. A. Covington, Col. John Holt, Gen. Trollinger.

Orange—Cad. Jones, Sen., J. W. Norwood, C. W. Johnson.

Wake—Raffin Tucker, Wm. W. Holden, B. B. Smith.

Granville—John S. Eaton, Robert B. Gilliam, Thomas Miller.

Franklin—John D. Hawkins, Allen Perry, Edward W. Towlkes.

Warren—Alexr Hawkins, Peter Davis, Weldon N. Edwards.

Northampton—T. J. Person, David A. Barnes, Samuel Calvert.

Halifax—A. Joyner, L. H. B. Whitaker, Reading Pittman.

Nash—Dr. Drake, Samuel Arrington, General Crenshaw.

Edgecombe—Jas. J. Battle, Duncan Ferguson, Dr. Lawrence.

Cumberland—James C. Dobbin, Robt. Strange, E. J. Hale.

Wayne—James Griswold, Willis Hall, John Averitt.

Duplin—Owen Kenan, J. Pearsall, J. M. Middleton.

New Hanover—W. A. Wright, Edward P. Hall, H. L. Holmes.

Sampson—William Faison, Patrick Murphy, Thomas Bunting.

Onslow—E. B. Dudley, Owen Huggins, J. A. Averitt.

Carteret—James Rumley, M. B. Robertson, Benjamin Leacraft, Sen.

Craven—Rich'd N. Taylor, Alonzo T. Jenkins, E. R. Stanly.

Beaufort—Edward Stanly, Wm. B. Rodman, David Freeman.

Lenoir—John C. Washington, L. C. Desmond, Francis Dibble.

Jones—Calvin Koonce, J. H. Delahunt, J. C. Bryan.

Pitt—J. Blow, G. Hoyt, Jas. Streeter.

Johnston—Dr. John B. Beckwith, David Holland, Wm. H. McCullers.

Mr. Osborne then addressed the Convention in a very earnest and feeling manner.

On motion of Gov. Swain, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the Lutheran Congregation for the use of their Church, in which the Convention has held its sessions.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the President and the other Officers of this body, for their able and diligent discharge of the duties required of them.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Carolina Watchman, with a request that the other papers in this State be called upon to copy them.

Gov. Swain moved that the Convention do now adjourn.

The President then rose, tendered his thanks, and after earnestly appealing to the Convention to put forth every effort in their intercourse with the people to give success to this great enterprise, pronounced the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

JOHN M. MOREHEAD, *President.*

D. A. Davis,
John N. Washington, } *Secretaries.*
Albert Torrence,

FROM THE SALISBURY WATCHMAN.

HOW THE RAIL ROAD IS TO BE BUILT.

This question, which was so repeatedly asked, and the answer that seemed to be attended with so many difficulties previously to the late Convention, is now easily solved. It is to be built by the labor of the country, negro labor and white labor. It is to be built and the cars running in three years from this time: and it is to be owned, that is, to the amount of the million of dollars which individuals are permitted to subscribe, by persons living along the route, and they not out of pocket a single dollar!

The Convention upon two points expressed an entirely unanimous opinion: 1st, that subscriptions could be paid in work as well as in money. 2d, that in letting out contracts, subscribers should have the preference.

The distinguished reputation of several of the more prominent members of the Convention gives great weight to the results of their deliberations.

When it is considered too, that the individual subscribers or stockholders will, for a time at least, have the entire control of the operations of the road, there can be no doubt the plan of the Convention will be adopted.

This fact then being known throughout the State, subscription *must* go on freely, liberally. There is a vast amount of labor in the country, seeking investment,—labor, at present poorly employed, poorly paid. Any kind of employment to which it might be adapted, and which would pay well, would be gladly sought by it. Now the work upon the Rail Road is exactly the employment in question. There will be expended in the State upon a line of road a little more than two hundred miles in length, about two millions of dollars. We allow one million for purchases, which will have to be made out of the State, the iron, locomotives, &c. Nine or ten thousand dollars a mile then will be paid out along the road. Some six thousand of this will be paid for digging dirt—digging down hills and filling up hollows—the balance for timber, for rock; for brick, for building bridges, depots, water stations, &c. Now, all this is just the sort of work that the people of the country want to get hold of. Digging earth, cutting down trees, sawing timber, blasting rock, making brick, why it is just to our hand, the material is all around us and costs nothing. Only contrive to feed and clothe hands, and the balance is clear profit. Now, who does not know that if an agent were to pass through this county, with the cash in his pocket, offering to make cash contracts of this sort, that he would get any amount taken that he might wish? Half the labor of the county within ten miles of the road would get employed upon the work. Half the horses would be taken from the plough and put to the dirt cart and scraper. People would quit raising grain to sell—at any rate till it got scarce enough to carry prices up to what they ought to be—and every one would be sending off all the force he could poossibly spare to the "*Rail Road.*"

Now this won't be exactly the state of things upon our Rail Road. It won't be all cash. To entitle a person to get a contract he will have to subscribe to the road, and subscribe beforehand too; for the subscription has to be all made up before the work is let out—but then in addition to these subscriptions, there will be of *money* paid out, a million at any rate from the State, and as much besides—say half a million—as may be subscribed by persons who don't wish to take contracts, and he is wise, in our opinion, who places himself in a condition to get a share.

This, then, will be the operation of the thing. A man subscribes for ten shares, at a hundred dollars each, and pays 5 per cent., that is fifty dollars, at the time of subscribing. When the subscriptions are all made up, and the contracts come to be let out, he takes one for, say half a mile of grading, at twenty-four hundred dollars. He is to have two years to do the work in, and is to be paid every two months for what he has done. Every two months an instalment of the subscriptions, say five per cent., is called for. He would have two hundred for his work, and would get $150 in cash, and a receipt for fifty, the amount of his instalment. At the end of the two years, when he had completed his work, he would have received $1800 in cash and would have paid off $650 of his $1000 subscription, leaving $350 to be paid in the seven instalments running through the following year. He would then get $1400 in cash and ten shares of stock, nominally worth $100 per share. Now, whether those shares of stock would sell in market for $100, or $90, or for $110, or for only $50, no one can at present tell. Many persons are of opinion that after the road gets well into operation, the stock will pay good dividends, and perhaps be above par, as is the case with a large proportion of the Rail Roads in the United States. But, however this may be—although a person may sacrifice one, two, three, or even five hundred dollars on his stock, still he will be a gainer, and very largely upon the whole. The lessened force left upon his farm may have a smaller crop than before, but then it will have been better taken care of and more sparingly and carefully used. His negroes will have been kept more closely at work, and will have had less time to run about, but they will hardly have lost any thing either of health or discipline. Himself and sons may have undergone more labor, more fatigue. In substituting the active pursuits of this new employment to the accustomed and somewhat sluggish routine of former life, they may have risen earlier and retired later, but their toil will have been cheered by the certainty of its remuneration and by the fresher hopes and livelier expectations which the progress of the work could not fail to inspire.

These are the plain views of many of our people, adopted after the maturest reflection. They are of opinion that the million of dollars which will be distributed along the road will be pretty nearly a clear gain to those who receive it, that it will be paid for labor which would otherwise be in great part, either unemployed or misdirected. Wishing to participate in this benefit, they will therefore subscribe to the road, and to an extent greatly beyond any means of cash payment which they may at present have at command.

In conclusion, we have every confidence that the Books of Subscription will be closed, the Company organized, and the work commenced at an early day. The very process of its construction, we feel assured, will give a new spur to all the industrial pursuits of the country through which it will pass, not more by withdrawing labor from other more crowded avocations, than by enlivening the prospects and cheering the hearts of our hitherto languishing and almost desponding people.

MEETING OF THE CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Pursuant to previous notice, the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company held their first annual meeting in Pittsborough, on Wednesday the 20th day of June.

On motion of J. H. Haughton, Esq., Hon. Calvin Graves was called to the chair, and B. J. Houze, Esq. was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Haughton, from the committee appointed to ascertain what amount of stock was represented, reported "That the whole capital stock, including that of the State, amounted to 1690 shares, and the number represented is 1253 shares, which is a majority of the whole."

Dr. S. McClenahan, President of the Company, addressed the meeting in explanation of the proceedings of the Board of Directors, and as to the progress and present state of the work.

The Treasurer, Mr. Houze, reported a balance on hand of $240 13.

Mr. C. B. Dibble, of Newbern, who had just become a stockholder, was invited to a seat in the Convention, and in answer to a call from Mr. Waddell, addressed the meeting in a very clear, humorous, and convincing manner.

Gen. McRae, of Wilmington, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of this Company be, and they are hereby instructed, *to put the work promptly under contract*, commencing at the lowest point.

After an animated discussion, in which Gen. McRae, Dr. Hill, and others participated, the resolution passed by acclamation.

The Stockholders then adjourned, to meet again in Pittsborough, on the third Thursday of July 1850.—*Raleigh Star.*

WESTERN TURNPIKE.

We deem it important to state, for the information of those who feel an interest in the success of the great Western Turnpike, from Salisbury to the Georgia line, that the Governor, after the most diligent inquiry, has not been able to obtain the services of an Engineer. The numerous Rail Roads in the country, now being constructed, seem to have monopolized that profession.

When it is considered what a length of road is to be made, through how desirable a climate it is to be located, and the profits attending the job, it is surprising that offers for this service have not been numerous and urgent.

If our Newspapers would call public attention to the subject, and thus present it to the notice of the Engineer Corps, it would be beneficial to all concerned.

Raleigh Register.

The *seventh* plank road leading from Utica, New York, is about to be commenced. Those now in operation pay fifteen per cent. per annum on an investment of $300,000.

Cotton-Seed Extracter.—This new invention of Mr. Stephen R. Parkhurst, is said to be the most perfect machine of the kind, and will prove of the greatest advantage to all branches of the cotton manufacture. The machine is of the simplest construction, and it seems a wonder that the idea had not been long since suggested. It is composed mainly of two cylinders, closely set together, a feeder, and the ordinary fan. The cotton containing the seeds is thrown on the feeder, from which it is taken by the cylinders, which extract the seeds whole, the cotton being passed by the fan into a receiver. The quantity of cotton cleaned by this machine will far exceed that of the ordinary saw-gin now in use, and a third less power is required to keep it in operation. By this method the texture and length of the fibre is completely preserved, the value of the cotton will be greatly enhanced, and the intrinsic worth is increased from a cent to a cent and a half per pound. It is calculated that *a thousand pounds* of cotton can be extracted in the same space of time that is required to extract *twenty four pounds* by the common saw-gin. The machine may be worked for ten years without requiring repair. It will, when generally known, supersede every thing of the kind.

New York Farmer and Mechanic.

Mint Regulation.—The North American states that by a new regulation which has been adopted at the Mint, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, and which is to take effect on and after the first of July, gold combined with silver will be parted at such rates as will yield an increased return to depositors. The California gold for example, will generally pay about a half of one per cent. more than heretofore; and the return upon pale doubloons, Bechtler's coins, and most of the gold of North Carolina, will be somewhat greater.

ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE AT NIAGARA FALLS.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 22.

Last evening, while a party of ladies and gentlemen were visiting the Luna Island, among whom were the lady and little daughter of Mr. De Forest and young Charles C. Addington, and several others, and while the little girl was standing on the very brink of the river, and only some 20 feet from the Falls, and holding by the hand of a young gentleman, whose name I have not learned, young Addington came up and said playfully, "I'm going to throw you in," touching her lightly on the shoulder—when she sprang forward with a sufficient force to slip from the hand of the young gentleman who held her.

She was instantly followed by Addington, who caught her, and in the effort, was prostrated by the force of the water, throwing the little girl at the same time so near the shore that the young gentleman who had her by the hand nearly caught her, but lost his balance, only saving himself by catching hold of some brush on shore.—In an instant young Addington and the little girl were swept over the falls.

No human effort could avail them. A single moment threw them beyond the reach of all mortal aid. Young Addington was a young man of excellent character, of high and generous impulses. He was the only son of the bereaved family residing in Buffalo.

They are now here—their grief is intense—no event has ever cast such gloom over our village. The body of the little girl has just been recovered, and will be sent to Buffalo by this afternoon's train.

Miss Annette De Forrest was a very interesting child about nine years of age. Mr. Addington was twenty-one; he was the son of S. H. Addington, Esq. for many years a resident of Buffalo.

Facts in Physiology.—Elephants live for two, three, and even four hundred years. A healthy full-grown elephant consumes thirty pounds of grain per day.

Bats, in India, are called flying foxes, and measure six feet from tip to tip.

Sheep, in wild pastures, practise self-defence by an array in which rams stand foremost in concert with ewes, and lambs in the centre of a hollow square.

Three Hudson's Bay dogs draw a sledge, loaded with three hundred pounds, fifteen miles a day.

LAST HOURS OF MR. POLK.

The following letter, describing the last hours of the late Ex-President of the United States, is from the New York Herald:

NASHVILLE, June 16, 1849.

Having taken up his abode here, the Ex-President gave himself up to the improvement of the grounds, and was seen every day about his dwelling, aiding and directing the workmen he had employed. Now overlooking a carpenter, now giving instructions to a gardener, often attended by Mrs. Polk, whose exquisite taste constituted the element of every improvement. It is not a fortnight since that I saw him on his lawn directing some men, who were removing decaying cedars. I was struck with his erect and healthful bearing, and the active energy of his manner, which gave promise of long life. His flowing gray locks alone made him appear beyond the middle age of life. He seemed in full health. The next day, being rainy, he remained within and began to arrange his large library; and the labor of reaching books from the floor and placing them on the shelves, brought on fatigue or slight fever, which the next day assumed the character of disease in the form of chronic diarrhœa, which was with him a complaint of many years' standing, and readily induced upon his system by over-exertion.

For the three first days, his friends felt no alarm. But the disease baffling their skill, (and for skillful physicians, Nashville will compare with the first cities in the Union,) Dr. Hay, his brother-in-law, and family physician for twenty years, was sent for from Columbia. But the skill and experience of this gentleman, aided by the highest medical talent, proved of no avail. Mr. Polk continued gradually to sink from day to day. The disease was checked upon him four days before his death, but his constitution was so weakened, that there did not remain recuperative energy enough in his system for healthy reaction. He sunk away so slowly and insensibly, that it was eight hours before he died, after the heavy death respirations commenced. He died without a struggle, simply ceasing to breathe, as when deep and quiet sleep falls upon a weary man.

About half an hour preceding his death, his venerable mother entered the room, and kneeling by his bedside, offered up a beautiful prayer to the "King of kings, and Lord of lords," committing the soul of her son to his holy keeping. The scene was strikingly impressive. Major Polk, the President's brother, was also by his bed-side, with other members of the family.

Upon the coffin was a plain silver plate, with these words: "J. K. Polk. Born November, 1795. Died June 15, 1849."

The body lies in state to day. The noble drawing rooms are shrouded in black, and every window in mourning with black scarfs of crape. The tall white columns of the majestic portico facing the south, are completely shrouded in black, giving a solemnly majestic and fimeral aspect to the Presidential mansion.

The funeral took place at four o'clock this afternoon, masonic ceremonies being first performed in the drawing room, over the body. I saw the body before it was encoffined. The features are in noble composure. Death has impressed upon the n the seal of majesty. In his life, his features never wore that impress of command and intellectual strength, that seemed now chiseled upon their marble outline. He was habited in a plain suit of black, and a copy of the Constitution of the United States was placed at his feet. Before being taken to the cemetery, the body was hermetically soldered within a copper coffin.

From the house, the fimeral cortege, which was very large, all places of business being closed, by order of our good whig mayor, proceeded to the Methodist Episcopal Church, where, after services, performed by the Rev. Mr. M'Ferren, it was conveyed to the cemetery, followed by a vast concourse of citizens. The body was deposited in the Grundy vault, temporarily; but it will soon be removed to a vault on the lawn of the Ex-Presidential mansion, where a willow now stands, and over it will be erected a stately marble cenotaph; thus the body of the President from Tenaessee will lie entombed in the heart of its capital. Mr. Polk, by will, the evening before his death, gave the lawn to the State, in perpetuity, for the purpose.

Mr. Polk sent for the Rev. Dr. Edgar, of the Presbyterian church, seven days before his death, desiring to be baptized by him. He said to him impressively:

"Sir, if I had suspected twenty years ago that I should come to my death-bed *unprepared*, it would have made me a wretched man; yet I am about to die, and have not made preparation. I have not even been baptised. Tell me, sir, can there be any ground for a man thus situated to hope?"

The Rev. Doctor made known to him the assurances and promises of the gospel that mercifully ran parallel with man's life.

Mr. Polk then remarked, that he had been prevented from baptism in infancy by some accidental occurrence, that he had been several times strongly inclined to be baptised during his administration, but the cares and perplexities of public life hardly gave him time for the solemn preparation requisite, and so procrastination had ripened into inaction, when it was now almost too late to act. In his conversation with the Rev. clergyman, Mr. Polk evinced great knowledge of the Scriptures, which, he said, he had read a great deal, and deeply reverenced as Divine truth; in a word, he was theoretically, a christian.

The conversation fatiguing Mr. Polk too much for him to be then baptized, it was postponed to take place the next evening; but in the interval, the ex-President recollected that when he was governor and lived here, he used to hold many arguments with the Rev. Mr. McFerren, the talented and popular Methodist minister of the place, his warm personal and political friend, and that he had promised him when he did embrace christianity, that he, the Rev. Mr. McFerren, should baptize him. He, therefore, sent for the Rev. Dr. Edgar, made known his obligation, and expressed his intention to be baptized by his friend the Methodist minister. The venerable Mrs. Polk, mother of the ex-President, a very pious Presbyterian lady, arrived from her residence, forty miles distant, accompanied by her own pastor, hoping that her distinguished son would consent to be baptized by him. "Mother," said the dying ex-President, taking her affectionately by the hand, "I have never in my life disobeyed you, but you must yield to your son now, and gratify my wishes. I must be baptized by the Rev. Mr. McFerren."

His mother, wise as she is pious, did not hesitate to give her consent; and in the presence of the Rev. Dr. Edgar, and the Rev. Mr. Mack, of Columbia, the ex-President received the rite of baptism, at the hands of the Rev. Mr. McFerren.

Mr. Polk has died worth about one hundred thousand dollars, the bulk of which is settled upon his amiable lady.

[COPIED BY REQUEST FROM A KENTUCKY PAPER.]

ANOTHER DEED OF BLOOD.

The daily Journal of Friday morning contained the following narrative and comments thereon:

"It is our melancholy office to record the issue of a fatal duel which took place yesterday, at 10 o'clock, six miles above this city, on the Indiana shore, between two well known citizens of Louisville, Mr. John T. Grey and Capt. Henry C. Pope. On the Monday night previous a difficulty occurred between the parties which it is needless to describe. Capt. Pope subsequently sent Mr. Grey a challenge which was accepted. The challenged party selected shot guns as the weapons, loaded with single balls, distance twenty paces, the guns to be held with the barrels resting in the hollow of the left arm, and to fire at the usual words. The guns were fired nearly simultaneously and Capt. Pope felt, the ball passing through the upper part of his thigh, breaking the bone, and entering the other thigh. A bed was procured and placed in a small boat, and the wounded gentleman was laid on the bed and brought down the river, but before the boat reached Louisville he expired.

"Others will pronounce the eulogy of the deceased. He was a gentleman of the most respectable connections, of handsome talents, and he possessed a kind and generous nature. He and his antagonist had been until the night of the quarrel bosom friends.

"It is a fitting occasion for the utterance of some reflections on the practice of duelling, and we must not allow it to pass without some remarks on the relations which public opinion bears to that practice. It is almost universally condemned in this city and in this State as sinful in the extreme, as utterly without excuse or palliation. There are probably not in the whole city of Louisville over one hundred persons who do not condemn duelling under all circumstances, and of that hundred there are very few who would not gladly participate in settling any difficulty on the usual terms upon which difficulties are settled that are likely to terminate in duels. But whenever a settlement of a threatened duel takes place there are a thousand to laugh at and ridicule the whole affair, and it often happens that cowardice is imputed to one or both of the parties for simply acting like men of sense and feeling like Christians and men of high moral courage. Public opinion in favor of the practice of duelling does not force men into duels, for there is no such public opinion. But nothing can be better calculated to encourage duelling than the thoughtless and unmanly practice of ridiculing all avoided difficulties, as if nothing but blood can satisfy the requisitions of public sentiment, whenever some small insult is given or seeming injury done by one person to another. It is scarcely possible for gentlemen always to avoid difficulties, but when difficulties occur between gentlemen it is always possible to adjust them, if the parties and their friends have moral courage enough to do right, regardless of the idle gossip of the town. Even if a duel takes place and blood is not shed, the affair is not solemn enough to silence the sneers and check the ridicule of the thoughtless. It is only when the life-blood is shed, and the victim is brought home lifeless to his sorrowing relations and friends, that the public can realize that there is anything awful in duelling, and feel that when a threatened duel is arrested a dreadful calamity is averted. Yesterday, gloom was cast over the whole population of Louisville as soon as the news of the tragedy was spread abroad; but had some one of sufficient sense, manliness and influence interposed, and prevented the fatal issue, the whole town would have rung with laughter. Such is the folly of the thoughtless, and such the baleful influence of idle gossip and ridicule, and thus do the foolish incur the guilt of blood."

A tender regard to the lacerated feelings of the friends of the parties in this unfortunate affair, renders it difficult to speak of it in the terms of condemnation which it demands; but faithfulness to our position requires that we should add something to swell the tide of opposition to the cruel practice by which so many in our land have fallen.

Our respected cotemporary is perfectly right in his estimate of the public sentiment of Kentucky in condemnation of the bloody code of duelling; but we beg leave to differ with him as to the precise point of ridicule in the public mind when a difficulty of this kind is settled. He speaks as if the same public opinion that condemns the duel, laughs at and ridicules the settlement of a difficulty without a fight between "*gentlemen of honor.*" All men everywhere, but especially in Kentucky, detest a coward, whether moral or physical; and when men profess to be very chivalrous, and recognize their responsibility to the absurd and ridiculous code of honor, falsely so called, and in a spirit of bravado send and receive a challenge to mortal combat, and then in a few minutes turn round and unsay all that they have said against each other and profess to be great friends and to have their thirst for each other's blood and their honor fully satisfied, there is something so completely ridiculous and absurd to minds not befogged by chivalry, that it is not wonderful that plain common sense people laugh at them. The point of ridicule is not, as the Journal would intimate, that the difficulty has been settled, for all rejoice at that, but that they should profess allegiance to a code that requires them to fight, and then not do it. Whenever a man, either by word or deed, acknowledges his responsibility to the duellist's code, he places himself in an absurd and ridiculous position. If insulted, by his own choosing he has placed himself in a position where he is required to send a challenge, or be disgraced; and if accepted, he must fight or be branded as a coward. The public will judge his conduct, not by their standard, but by his own. They ridicule the code which he has chosen to be governed by in the first place, and then ridicule him if he departs from that code.—Let any man, when he is challenged to fight, come out like a man, and profess his willingness to make reparation, if he has wronged his antagonist, assert his independence of any such code as duellists have adopted, and we venture to assert that no one who disapproves duelling itself will ever ridicule him for it. He will stand fairer in the eyes of all sensible men, and the opinion of fools he ought to disregard, than he did before. We have never known a man who sent or accepted a challenge to a duel whose standing was not seriously injured by it, even in those sections of the country where the practice is most common. The successful party, in all such contests, is a doomed man in the public estimation, however his friends may rally around him. But for the fact that he still lives where God may "peradventure grant him repentance unto life," he is as much to be pitied and his fate to be deplored, as his whom he has ushered into eternity by his weapon of death. The blood of his murdered victim will ever remain upon his guilty skirts, unless washed out by the blood of Christ. The officers of the law may suffer him to go at large, in violation of their solemn oath of office, but the law of God cannot be thus easily evaded. Its penalty must sooner or later be executed; and if conscience be so deadened that its voice is silenced *now*, it will one day be quickened into life and lash the soul with its scorpion sting.

We trust that one good result will follow from this event, happening as it has at a time when the organic law of the State is to undergo a thorough revision. Legislation in Kentucky, upon the subject, has hitherto been a solemn farce. The people should rise up now in their majesty, and place the law in such a position that legislators cannot evade it in particular cases. We are gratified to observe that some of the candidates are already agitating the subject before the people, and we trust that this occurrence will incite others to do the same thing. The reputation of the State demands it.—Kentucky is tauntingly styled "*the land of blood*" by her neighbors, and also the numerous deeds of violence of the last week within her borders but too truly proclaim that the appellation is deserved. Being a native of her soil, and having spent almost the whole of our life within her borders, we can testify to the general peacefulness of the mass of her citizens. A few hot bloods give her a character abroad which those who live in her borders know she does not deserve, and the peaceable and order-loving citizens owe it to their own characters, as well as to the cause of virtue and public morals, to devise some method by which the effusion of blood may be stayed. We trust that this afflicting event, trying as it is to the feelings of the friends of the parties, may be overruled to the good of society by the adoption of some fundamental law by which such events may be prevented in future. If it were made a part of the new Constitution that every man who sends, bears, or excepts a challenge to fight a duel, should be forever disfranchised and rendered incapable of holding any office of honor or profit under the government, it would soon put a stop to the practice. That is a penalty the execution of which public sentiment would sustain.

MASSACRE OF CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.

From the Victoria (Texas) Advocate of May 25.

We are indebted to the politeness of a gentleman of this place for the perusal of a letter from a California emigrant, dated at San Fernando, Mexico, April 25th. This letter contains information confirmatory of the rumors of the sad misfortune of a portion of Captain Veatch's party, which we published last week. Indeed, it corroborates the published statement, and further says that Captain Veatch's party consisted of thirty-four men, who were all killed except one. The party of Indians who made the attack were composed of Camanches, Lipans, and Apaches, and numbered five hundred in all. The Americans killed one hundred Indians in the fight.

The writer says that his party, numbering 130 men, all well armed, were considerably annoyed by the Indians on their route from Bexar to San Fernando, who would show themselves sometimes in their front and at other times in their rear, driving in detached portions of their company, but fortunately doing no injury.

Several cases of cholera had occurred among them, and two members of the company had died, and at the date of the letter they were waiting for the third one to die. No other sickness among them.

The Mexicans are said to have been kind to the party, and gave them passports readily; but the alcade of San Fernando would not permit them to pass through the town on account of the cholera being among the company.

Hurrah for Cullom.—One Gen. Cullom is a Whig candidate for Congress in the Nashville Tenn., district, on his own hook. The Nashville Union gives the following as a verbatim and correct report of his speech:

Cullom's Oration.—My countrymen! I am a candidate to represent you in Congress. My countrymen, I was a candidate two years ago, and at that time my opponent was my friend and your distinguished fellow-citizen, Gen. Barrow. My countrymen, Gen. Barrow then came to me and said, "Cullom, you are a much younger man than me, let me run this time, Gen. Taylor will be elected;" and here Gen. Barrow intimated that Old Zack has been elected, but Gen. Barrow refuses to yield me the track. He has sucked so long, my countrymen, at the public teat, that he has become—shall I say, bloated. Like a big calf, he will suck up all the milk. My countrymen he must be weaned! My countrymen, I was born in old Kaintuck—I was born a Whig!—a poor boy. I cum to Tennessee and worked an infernal flat boat to this town at the very time the city hotel and steam saw mill at the mouth of the branch was conflagrated! My countrymen, I am no beggar! I have a competence for myself and children, and sop and corn bread for my friends. My countrymen, I have no great family influence, no royal ancestors. I am one of the b'hoys! The "upper ten thousand" want a convention. They want to bind me and sacrifice me; but, my countrymen, I will call in the hands. It can't be done. How greedy, oh, my dear countrymen! how greedy are the "upper ten!" The post office in Nashville—the best office in Tennessee—has been given to the head of the Barrow family; and the gazettes of the day announce that an Indian agency has been given to the brother of my distinguished competitor! Oh, my countrymen! I wish I belonged to the Barrow family. I believe I will have myself made a *barrow!*

Hurrah for Cullom!

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale:—I noticed in your paper of the 19th, that a Whig in the vicinity of Laurel Hill strongly recommended that at the Convention all three of the present candidates be laid aside, and a new one taken up; and also states that this impression is gaining ground. As for what revolutions are going on in the vicinity of Laurel Hill, is unknown in Montgomery; we have never heard the first Dockery man say lay them all aside. This always comes from the Little party. It has been a few aspirants that have brought out Little, for the purpose of defeating Dockery; not with the least hope that Little could be elected in the present state of things in the District. Their only hope was to throw the District in a Convention, and then rule him off. We do not know what other counties may do in sending delegates to the Convention, but we know that Montgomery will not be fully represented. One District, we understand, met and decided against a Convention at all, and came to a conclusion not to send delegates at all; and we understand have addressed Dockery a letter not to submit to the Convention, and promise their support in toto. And there are some Districts that have not taken any action on the subject any way. We hope that Dockery's friends will not be heard to say lay all aside, call on a new candidate. As Dockery gave way two years ago to save the party, and was the first in the field this time, we can't see how any person can say that he is to blame. Little and his friends knew the strength of the District before he came out, and if the party is defeated, we hope that Dockery and his friends will not be held responsible for the defeat; and as a candid Whig, I see but little chance for the party, as there is so much discord among the Whigs. If in the Convention there should be a new candidate, a great many will not support him; and as we have to run the risk of being beaten, we would rather all would hold on, and if we are beat and misrepresented by a Locofoco; let the sin rest where it ought; and we consider that to be on Little and his friends. But if the Convention is to decide the matter, I see no need of going to the Election in August; and if there is a full Convention we hope that Dockery will receive the nomination. If he don't, we hope that he will hold on to the field, as his claims are surely greater than any other man's in the field. A. G. W.

THE BARNBURNERS AND OLD HUNKERS FRATERNIZING.

The two sections of the party in New York are about to bury the hatchet. Mr. B. F. Butler opened the negotiation in New York city, on the part of the Barnburners, by offering resolutions, declaring their opposition to the administration of General Taylor, their great indignation at his not keeping every Locofoco in office whom he found in, and resolving, that a union of the party was necessary that this business of turning out Locofocos might be stopped.

The proposition of Mr. Butler was cordially approved by the Barnburners elsewhere, and has been responded to by the Old Hunkers. The State Central Committee representing the latter, have issued a circular, in which they suggest, that the Central Committees of the Barnburners and Old Hunkers should "agree to recommend, that one delegate from each organization be selected in each assembly district, to meet in separate bodies at Rome, on the fifteenth of August next, for the purpose of consulting and devising means of union; and, if it shall be deemed expedient, to meet in joint convention, and suggest names for an union ticket for State officers."

Of *course* the proposition will be acceded to, and the union consummated.

Now what will be the action of the party elsewhere, when they see that in New York the great question which divided them in the election of 1848, has been surrendered by the one side or the other, and a union effected between them merely to oppose Gen. Taylor's administration? What will the South say? Will they agree that the men, who fraternize with these "free soil democrats," whose daily and hourly talk is about the iniquities of the peculiar institutions of the South, and who have sought every, and lost no, opportunity to inflame the passions of the people of the North against the people of the South—will then the Southern Locofocos agree to receive these free soil men into the ranks, to share their counsels and to be controlled by their decisions? We need not ask what will Mr. Senator Foote say, for, though he has assumed the championship, he will scarcely have it allowed; and besides he gravely intimated in the Senate, that the people of his State were fond of hanging, and would be likely to indulge their liking if a free soiler strayed off there.

But we ask, will the leaders of the party at the South, those who were most indignant in opposing the course of their free soil brethren in New York, will they still refuse all communion with Mr. Van Buren and his followers, and persist in denouncing them, and consider a union with them as a sacrifice of all the principles, to support which the party was formed! We shall see.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Governor McDowell's Great Speech.—A Philadelphia correspondent of the Republic says:

"A friend has just shown me a copy of an oration delivered twelve years ago, before the Societies of the College at Princeton, N. J., by Governor McDowell, which, upon examination, I find to be the same speech, almost *verbatim et literatim*, which Gov. McDowell delivered in Congress last winter. It is an able speech, but the repetition of it evidences a barrenness of ideas which I did not expect to see in so distinguished a personage."

The Siamese Twins have passed through Baltimore, on their way home again, having concluded to postpone their tour of the country, and visit to Europe, until the cholera has passed away.

An inveterate dram drinker being told that the cholera, with which he was attacked, was incurable, and that he would soon be removed to a world of spirits, replied: "Well, that's a comfort, at all events, and I hope they are pure, for it's very difficult to get any in this world."

CURE AND PREVENTION OF CHOLERA.

Laudanum, Spirits Camphor,	each,	2 ounces.
Tincture Cayenne Pepper,		2 drachms.
Tincture Ginger,		1 ounce.
Essence Peppermint,		2 ounces.
Hoffman's Anodyne,		2 ounces.

Mix all together. Dose, a table spoonful (in a little water) for an adult.

This prescription is carried on nearly all the boats on the Western waters, and will check diarrhœa in ten minutes, and abate the other premonitory symptoms of cholera immediately. I have tried it in my own person, and have given the recipe to over one hundred persons.

THOS. S. BRYANT,
Paymaster United States Army.

We republish the above, from our paper of the 15th instant, for the purpose of saying, that a letter to the Editors from Philadelphia suggests that the *dose* above prescribed is too large, inasmuch as it is equal to four grains of opium, a dose which we can readily believe would be too large in many cases where this specific is likely to be used. We suppose, however, that all danger might be avoided by reducing the dose one-half, and taking a *tea spoonful* instead of a *table spoonful* at a time, and repeating according to circumstances. This we understand to be the quantity prescribed by the Apothecaries in this city.—*National Intelligencer.*

Practical Results of the Sulphur Remedy.—The Washington Republic is informed, by a gentleman connected with the medical profession, that he has used Dr. Byrd's remedy—the sulphur and charcoal pill—in several cases of cholera morbus pains in the stomach, and relief has attended their use in every case.

Dr. Abner Phelps states, in a communication to the Boston Traveller, that he recently administered sulphuric ether to a cholera patient, with the most beneficial results. Its almost immediate effect was the relief of the spasms and violent distress, and a return of natural warmth. The patient recovered.

Cholera.—Dr. Ephraim Buck, of Boston, says: "Since the cry of cholera amongst us, I have been called to many imaginary cases of it, but I have had but two that were in any way entitled to the name.—One recovered and the other died." The death was that of Mr. Remick, the seaman, respecting which the Dr. remarks:

"Allow me, therefore, to say, that while I do not deny that Remick died of *cholera*, yet I believe him to have died of the same disease which I have been called upon to treat, more or less, every summer for the last thirty-eight years, known generally by the name of *cholera morbus*. I am unable to point out the difference. If there be any, it seems to me to consist in this only, that the disease usually known as *cholera morbus* is a sporadic and that the *cholera* is an epidemic form of the same disease—neither of which is contagious.

"I am of opinion that if the name *cholera*, which in the ears of many is but little short of a death knell, could be obliterated from the mind, and the old honest name of *cholera morbus* were again restored, the sanative effect upon the public mind would be astonishing, and the little disturbances of the stomach and bowels, so much complained of by very many at this time, would be thought no more of than they were in those years that have gone by, and none but the imprudent in eating or drinking would have any reason to fear the so much dreaded disease.

"I would therefore recommend as the best indemnity against the cholera, (for so I suppose it must now be called,) a clear conscience, a bold heart, and temperance in all things."

Lime should be freely used during the warm weather, by throwing it about the gutters in front of houses and stores, and put in vaults, cellars, and all by-places. It is excellent to purify such places, and may prevent much sickness. It can be purchased for about a dollar and a half per barrel, and at the same rate for less quantities. Chloride of lime should also be used freely by families; it is probably the best disinfecting article used.

Health of Charleston.—The Charleston Mercury says: The bill of mortality for last week is unusually heavy, amounting to seventeen; but of these, it will be noticed, not less than six—more than one-third of the whole number, died of old age; there being one between seventy and eighty; two between eighty and ninety; and three between ninety and one hundred.

From our California Friends.—The ship Samoset from New York, bound to San Francisco, California, March 22d, was at Rio Janerio on the 10th of May, all well; to proceed on her voyage next day. Messrs. Geo. W. Lawrence, George W. Williams and W. H. Lutterloh, of Fayetteville, and O. A. Stedman, and W. A. Anderson, of Pittsboro', N. C., were passengers on board this ship. Letters received at Wilmington, report very heavy weather on the passage. The Captain and Ship are very highly spoken of.

NEW ORLEANS, June 22.

Accounts have been received that the Texas expedition from El Passo del Norte, comprising six Companies of the 3d Infantry, under command of Maj. Van Horn, left San Antonio on the first instant.

The Indians were still committing depredations on the Texas frontier, causing great alarm, and great complaints were made of the want of United States troops to repress the savages.

The cholera is said to be making terrible havoc among the inhabitants of the interior towns of Mexico.

Report says that five hundred Americans in all, on their way to California, have been killed by the Indians in Mexico.

Lost the Bet.—A good looking and jovial friend of ours, a day or two since, related in our presence the following: At one of our first hotels, a stout, red-faced gentleman, in a white beaver, blue coat, and buff vest, offered to wager a "ten-spot" that he would close his eyes, and simply by taste name any sort of liquor in the house. The bet was taken, and the process of winning or losing commenced forthwith. "This is genuine Otard," said the fat gentleman, tasting from a wine glass: "and this is—this is whiskey," and so on through the hote's "manifest" of hardware. A wag then poured a few drops of pure water into the glass and handed it to the connoisseur—"This is—ah—ah—this is—(tasting again)—by thunder! gentlemen, I lose the bet. *I never tasted this liquor before.*"

Boston Mail.

A GOOD 'UN—*By "Jeems," of the Post.*—Why is a dandy like a mushroom? Give it up?

Because he's a regular sap-head—
His waist is remarkably slender;
His growth is exceedingly rapid.
And his top is uncommonly tender!

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1849.

FAIR PLAY.—We have no idea of taking any part in the Locofoco scuffle in this District, but we like to see fair play, and therefore we feel impelled to notice the manner in which the Wilmington Journal announces Mr. Reid's coming out as a candidate. The following is the first sentence of the Journal's long article:—

"*This District.*—We learn from the last *Fayetteville Observer*, that bills were issued in that place on Monday, the 25th instant, announcing David Reid, Esq., of Wilmington, as a candidate for Congress in this district."

This particular mode of expressing it may have been accidental, but it looks very much like an effort to disconnect Mr. Reid from his own party, and to connect him with the Whigs. The Journal omits a part of our statement, viz: that Mr. Reid's handbills were *printed at the Carolinian office;* and we might have added, as we do now, that our notice of the fact was entirely voluntary, not asked for nor suggested by Mr Reid or any friend of his.

We are thus particular because we see an effort made by the Journal to kill off Mr. Reid by producing an impression—a false impression—that he is the candidate of the Whigs, must be elected by Whig votes, if at all, &c. &c. Mr. Reid is no Whig candidate, is not brought out by Whigs, and will not command the Whig vote of the District.

With the remainder of the Journal's article,—composed of about equal parts of "soft sawder" and abuse,—we have nothing to do. The squabbles of the party organ and the party candidates are nothing to us.

We must say, however, that the "Democrat" who read the Observer *in Duplin* county on Wednesday, and had his letter inserted in the Journal on Thursday afternoon, accomplished something of a feat. He could scarcely have done more if he had *lived in Wilmington.*

CAUGHT AGAIN.—The Washington Union continues to groan over the "infamous system of proscription," as it calls the system instituted by Jackson, and practised by all his Locofoco successors. A few days ago the Union said,—

"*Premeditated Proscription.*—We are informed that the heads of Departments have had a large number of blanks printed, to be used for notices to those clerks and other persons in office whom they design to remove. We understand that this is the first time in the history of our Government when *printed* notices have been required by the urgency of proscription and the number of victims destined for butchery. It shows that the system of proscription is premeditated and will be sweeping. If any of our friends will furnish us with a specimen of these modern '*lettres de cachet*,' so common during the reign of the Bastile in France, we will give it to our readers. When such preparations are made for wide and sweeping political butchery, how can the mendacious minions of this corrupt Administration have the hardihood to assert that removals are made for causes other than political? How much more manly and honorable it would be if they would come out and frankly admit that they want the offices, and therefore they remove their opponents."

On the next day "the Republic" informed the Union, that the circulars which had so aroused its indignation were "prepared in the Treasury Department, by the order of the late Secretary, as long ago as the 24th January. They were printed by his *employes*, and delivered on the 6th of February. The whole matter, then, it seems, was begun and completed by the *last* Administration. The present heads of Departments have had nothing to do with them."

COTTON BLOOMS.—Isham A. Dumas, Esq., of Dumas's Store, Richmond county, sent to the Editor of the Cheraw Gazette, three cotton blossoms, gathered on the 15th ult. He says his own and the crops in the neighborhood are late and unpromising.

THE WHEAT CROP.—We regret to hear that the crop of Wheat in Moore, Chatham, and neighboring counties, is quite inferior, in quality as well as in quantity. The early Wheat was injured by the cold spell in April, and the rust attacked the late Wheat.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—By the latest arrival from Mexico, we learn that Herrera's Government was becoming exceedingly unpopular, and a conspiracy for his overthrow, and for the recall of Santa Anna, was believed to be formed, or forming, at Vera Cruz. A revolution was daily expected. A vessel of war had left Vera Cruz for Tabasco, to intercept friends of Santa Anna, who were expected to land there.

Truly, the life of this man Santa Anna has been a chequered one. No man, probably, ever had so many and so great ups and downs in the popular favor. If he is wise, he will never trust the Mexicans again.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.—Accounts from San Francisco to the 18th May have been received at New Orleans.

A letter of the 18th May states that every thing was in disorder; that Gov. Smith and his troops had been obliged to take refuge on board the American ships, and the soldiers were hunted down like wolves. But passengers who left San Francisco on the same day, the 18th, mention nothing of all these things, which are therefore discredited.

The accounts from the gold diggings are rather unfavorable. Some are very lucky, whilst the greater number obtain hardly sufficient to pay their expenses. The number of diggers was about 8000. Many were leaving. There had been a number of encounters at the placers between the Indians and the whites.

ARRIVAL OF FATHER MATTHEW.—This celebrated "Apostle of Temperance," from Ireland, arrived at New York on Friday last, in the packet ship Ashburton.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.—The latest accounts from Kentucky contradict the report of the death of this individual, from the wounds received in the rencontre with Mr. Turner. He was recovering.

The great Crevasse at New Orleans is closed, but the river was rising at the latest dates, and it was feared would break through again. The overflow appears rather to have improved the health of the city, and to have almost arrested the cholera. What will be the effect after the water is finally drawn off, and the hot Summer sun acts upon the deposite of mud, remains to be seen.

A rumor prevails at New Orleans, that upwards of seventy-two emigrants from Rapides, Louisiana, en route for California, had been attacked this side of the Rocky Mountains, and all, with the exception of six, had been murdered.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

ATTORNEY.

William H. Haigh, of North Carolina, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of North Carolina, vice Henry W. Miller, who declines the office.

LAND OFFICER.

Hugh Y. Waddell, of Louisiana, to be Register of the Land Office at Natchitoches, Louisiana, vice John F. Payne, deceased.

COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

George W. Charles, Camden, North Carolina, vice William D. Pritchard, removed.

John D. Whitford, Newbern, North Carolina, vice Thomas S. Singleton, resigned.

COL. BENTON, SENATOR FOOTE, AND MR. WISE.—Senator Foote has volunteered a reply to Mr. Benton's speech. It fills six close columns of the Union, and is addressed to the Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia. It is stated in Washington, that since its appearance Mr. Wise has written to Mr. Foote, declining any interference, and saying, "he has done with politics."

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.

In the Atlantic cities and States, the ravages of the cholera continue to increase very slowly. In the West, it is awful.

In New York, on Tuesday last, the number of cases was 73, and the deaths 38. On Wednesday, however, the cases and deaths diminished, being 43 cases and 24 deaths. On Thursday, 69 cases, 24 deaths. Friday, 88 cases, 26 deaths.

At Philadelphia, on Tuesday, 21 cases, 10 deaths. On Wednesday, 43 cases, 12 deaths.—Thursday, 40 cases, 13 deaths. Friday, 48 cases, 9 deaths.

At Baltimore and Washington the disease has not appeared.

At Richmond, some 4 to 10 cases, and 1 or 2 deaths, daily.

At Petersburg, for four days, ending the 26th, 35 cases and 17 deaths.

Besides these, there are scattering cases in the other Northern cities and towns.

But from the West, most melancholy accounts are received.

At St. Louis, Missouri, the deaths for the week ending the 24th were 763, of which 589 were by cholera. Besides which it was said many were buried in private grounds, and not reported. On the 26th, the deaths were said to have reached the enormous number of 285; but it is ascertained that this is a mistake of the telegraph. The emigrants arriving there were swept off by hundreds. The country around St. Louis was very sickly. The population of the city from 50 to 60,000.

At Nashville, too, it is equally bad, considering the population, which is about 12,000. The deaths reached from 30 to 35 a day. Among them, we regret to hear of the death of Mrs. Stevens, the respected widow of Col. Abraham Stevens, and her grand-daughter, the youngest daughter of Mr. John Campbell, all formerly of this town.

At Cincinnati, the deaths on Tuesday last were 150, of which 130 were German and Irish emigrants. On Wednesday 136. On Thursday 137, of which 98 were from cholera. Total interments in three days, 425.

The following is an extract from a letter dated San Antonio, Texas, May 16.

Over six hundred new graves have been counted in the Catholic and Protestant burying grounds, besides the many who have been buried in private cemeteries and many more that have been thrown in a hole wherever they happened to be found. When we consider that over three thousand persons left the place before the second week's prevalence of the disease, the like mortality has not a parellel in the United States. Many of our most worthy citizens have fallen victims.

The disease, we see, is now making terrible work awong the Delaware and Shawnee Indians.

The scourge has made its appearance in almost every village along the banks of the upper Mississippi. People were flying before it in every direction. The steamers all have cases on board, and on one of them 22 passengers died on one trip. It was carried to Wheeling, Va., by a steamer.

FROM THE CAROLINIAN.

TOWN MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, the citizens of Fayetteville assembled in the Town Hall on the 27th inst., for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements towards paying proper respect to the memory of JAMES K. POLK, late President of the United States.

On motion, Dr. Thos. N. Cameron was called to the Chair, and D. G. McRae appointed Secretary.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen to prepare resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting: Hon. J. C. Dobbin, E. J. Hale, Esq. Maj. J. H. Cook, Maj. A. McLean, and J. G. Shepherd, Esq.

The committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

The citizens of Fayetteville have received intelligence of the death of James K. Polk, late President of the United States, and participating in the sorrow which pervades the country for the death of so distinguished and illustrious a citizen, have assembled in public meeting to express a proper sense of the sad bereavement which is sustained by so melancholy a dispensation of Providence, and to pay a just tribute of respect to the memory of one, who, but as yesterday, occupied a position so prominent before this nation and before the world:

Resolved, That this meeting view this affective event with feelings of deep grief. The death of an illustrious citizen at any time is well calculated to touch the heart of all who are not insensible to gratitude and patriotism; but when one scarcely beyond "the vigor of his prime,"—within a few months wearing the highest honors of a great people, is so suddenly snatched from the theatre of his fame, it is but natural that the Republic which had so richly honored him while living, should be filled with mourning that he is now dead. The asperity of the partizan is softened, and the voice of party spirit is hushed amid the sorrows of a nation. North Carolina may well cherish the memory of the deceased—one of her own sons—who began his brilliant career with the modest but highest honors of our University, and terminated it with those of a great Republic.

Resolved, That in accordance with the usual custom on such occasions, the citizens of Fayetteville will observe some day in honor of the deceased—that an eulogy on the life and character of the deceased be delivered on Saturday the 7th of July next—that it be respectfully recommended to our citizens to suspend public business on that day, and that a committee of arrangements be appointed to carry this resolution into effect.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen the committee of arrangements to carry out the foregoing resolutions:—Geo. McNeill, Warren Winslow, Capt. J. R. Gee, J. E. Bryan. Wm. Bow, Duncan McLaurin, Maj. A. McLean, Capt. W. H. Bayne, Capt. A. A. McKethan, Capt. A. M. Campbell, J. G. Cook, James Banks, and J. G. Shepherd.

On motion, the Chairman was added to the Committee.

On motion, resolved, That the Commissioners be requested to defray the expense attending the occasion.

The meeting then adjourned.

THOS. N. CAMERON, Ch'n.
D. G. McRAE, Sec'y.

At a meeting of the Committee of thirteen, appointed by the Chairman, the Hon. James C. Dobbin was unanimously requested to deliver the address on the 7th of July next, in honor of the late President Polk.

It was resolved by the Committee, that a public invitation, through the town papers, be given to the Clergy and to the officers and members of the Masonic, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, and other societies of the town, requesting them to join in the procession and be present on the occasion.

The address will be delivered at the Methodist Church on Saturday forenoon the 7th of July, by the Hon. James C. Dobbin.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

NORTH CAROLINA FAIRLY AROUSED TO A SENSE OF HER OWN INTEREST.

We are glad of an opportunity to call the attention of our readers to the great work, generally known by the name of the Central Railroad, which it is proposed to construct within the State of NORTH CAROLINA. The General Assembly of that State, in a spirit of liberality which it never before exerted to the same extent, granted a Charter for incorporating a company to construct a Railroad from Goldsborough, in the county of Wayne, by way of Raleigh and Salisbury, to Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county—a distance of about two hundred and ten miles—and agreed to subscribe to the stock of that company *Two Millions of Dollars* on behalf of the State, whenever individuals shall have subscribed *One Million of Dollars*, and paid up one-half of that sum. The eastern *terminus*, Goldsborough, is at the Neuse river, at the head of navigation, at the point where the Wilmington and Roanoke Railroad crosses that stream, about fifty miles from Raleigh. Its western terminus, Charlotte, is already the terminus of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, which starts at Columbia, (S. C.) and, running through Richland, Fairfield, Chester, and York districts, in South Carolina, and part of Mecklenburg county, in North Carolina, terminates, as above stated, at Charlotte. The counties of Cabarrus, Iredell, Rowan, Davie, Davidson, Guilford, Randolph, Orange, Chatham, Wake, Johnston, and Wayne, that must constitute (very nearly) its track, are, in point of fertility and cultivation, not inferior to any part of the Atlantic States; and when we consider their various towns and villages, with their schools, churches, banks, factories and institutions for the dissemination of knowledge; with the University which is highly prospering; with the various officers, courts, &c. at Raleigh, (where it meets the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad;) with the valuable gold mines in all the counties west of Orange; with the immense coal deposite in Chatham, surely few schemes have ever combined the elements of success in a more abundant degree.

It is understood that the Georgia Railroads, which will form a continuation of the North and South Carolina enterprises, are profitable, and have yielded above six per cent. of nett profit ever since the first year after their being brought into use. Why the same thing may not be predicated of the now proposed undertaking cannot well be perceived, especially after the extension of the Georgia roads to Nashville, Tennessee, and Montgomery, Alabama, which improvements are both under contract. Some doubt was felt in relation to some provisions of the North Carolina charter; but a Convention was lately held at Salisbury, combining a large proportion of the character and talent of the State, in which these difficulties were maturely considered, and pronounced by that body not to be at all in the way of the accomplishment of this great work. It is believed that the action of this enlightened body will be satisfactory to their fellow-citizens, and that the work will be very shortly commenced. It will thus be seen that the great Atlantic chain, from the borders of Canada to the Mississippi river, through a healthful and delightful country, can hardly fail to be forthwith completed.

But suppose the citizens of North Carolina, with those of other States directly interested in it, should not be able to command the means of raising one million of dollars: it is still to be hoped that an enterprise so fraught with benefits to the whole Union, and so auspiciously begun, will not be permitted by the capitalists of the country to fail. It is believed that the closest scrutiny into the particulars to which we have alluded will satisfy the public that the stock must pay well; and it is not often that the credit, so sound, of such a State as North Carolina can be commanded to the extent of two millions of dollars for any single work.

HON. EDWARD STANLY.

We rejoice to learn that this indomitable Whig, whose name is associated so intimately with the success of 1840, and who, for so many years, has stood conspicuous as one of the truest and most uncompromising champions of our glorious cause, has again been put in nomination for Congress, and with every prospect of a triumphant election.

It affords us more than ordinary pleasure to announce this nomination, for, besides reviving pleasurable associations of the past, the presence of such men in Congress furnishes assurance that the measures of the Administration will be ably sustained, and that the patriotic labors of those who compose it will be properly vindicated. If we may judge from the temper of the Washington Union and its satellites over the country, a war will be waged at the ensuing session, to be characterised as much by violence as by the absence of truth or justice. To meet such unscrupulous assailants, there should be bold and true men in Congress—men who will not flinch from the discharge of their whole duty, and who will not suffer themselves to be intimidated by the bravado of brawling partizans.

In years gone by, the frauds and the peculations of Locofocoism were made to feel the keen edge of Mr. Stanly's blade, and to realize the strength of the arm which wielded it. In the developments and investigations that are yet to be made, there will be an abundant field for the exercise of his masterly powers, and we hail his advent at this conjuncture in our public affairs, as an omen of good, and as a source of congratulation every where through the ranks of that party of which he has been so long a distinguished and efficient member. He will return to the national councils with a reputation which insures us his highest efforts, and with a patriotic heart devoted to the Union, which requires no other stimulant than the public good to command his best services.

Philad. North American.

In reference to the appointment of Jas. B. Clay, of Kentucky, (son of Henry Clay,) as Charge d'Affaires to the Kingdom of Portugal, the Lexington Observer says: "Mr. Clay's talents and attainments admirably qualify him for the discharge of the duties incident to this station." Mr. Clay will leave for his destination in the course of the next month.

DIED,

In St. Louis, Missouri, on the 16th of June, JOHN H. McMILLAN, Esq. formerly of this place.

In Johnston county, on the 17th ult., Mrs. LEE, wife of Blackman W. Lee, Esq.

In Union county, on the 12th inst., Mrs. REBECCA L. STEWART, consort of Josiah H. Stewart, Esq., aged 31 years.

In Moore county, on the 19th May, after a long and painful illness, Mr. WILEY ROBERTS, aged 41 years and six months. The deceased has left a wife and six children, besides a numerous circle of relations and friends, to mourn their irreparable loss. Mr. Roberts was a kind husband and father, highly respected by his acquaintances, and more especially by his neighbors, who always found him ready to aid in time of need.—*Com.*

At Somerville, near Boston, Mass., on the 20th ult., after a protracted and most painful malady, Mr. PHILIP E. BRADLEY, formerly of Wilmington.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 20.—Schr. Laura from Shallotte. 22.—Brig Balize from Apalachicola, Fla.; Schr. Martha B. from Shallotte. 24.—Schrs. Col. McRae and Corinthian from Charleston.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Insurrection in Paris—City of Rome attacked by the French Troops—Eight Hundred Romans Killed—The Markets, &c. &c.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., June 28.

The steamer Hibernia arrived at Halifax yesterday afternoon, with dates to the 16th.

Cholera in England and France.—The cholera has again appeared in England, and several cases have occurred in Manchester and other parts of the country.

At Paris the cholera is making most frightful havoc—even more so than in 1837. Upwards of 11,000 deaths have already occurred, and in one day there were about 900 cases and 600 deaths reported. Marshal Bugeaud and many other persons of eminence have fallen before the scourge.

It has broken out anew in Silesia, Vienna and Pressburg, and is raging most fearfully at Alexandria and Cairo in Egypt.

ENGLAND.

The Navigation Laws—Repudiation by the British Government of French Intervention in Roman Affairs.—The bill for the abrogation of the Navigation Laws passed the House of Lords without material amendment, on the 12th, and has received the royal sanction. The bill will go into effect in January.

The British Government repudiates all cognizance or sanction of the proceedings of the French in their treatment of the Romans.

Smith O'Brien, through his counsel, denies the legality of the commutation of his sentence of death to transportation, and the government have to provide for this unlooked for difficulty by special act of Parliament.

The weather is represented as continuing very favorable, and the crops in nearly all parts of England and Ireland are said to look unusually promising.

In the debate in Parliament upon the Canadian losses bill, Mr. Gladstone interposed a most furious opposition to the measure, and his remarks are said to have made a marked impression in the House. He contended that the passage of the bill involved imperial as well as local considerations, and that its provisions were at variance with the honor and dignity of the crown.

After a warm discussion, a division was taken upon the question, that the debate should be postponed to the 15th inst.

FRANCE.

Insurrection in Paris.—On Wednesday, an incipient insurrection was attempted in Paris by about 25,000 of the Mountain party, headed by M. Etienne Arago, Jr., and was suppressed by the troops, whose number amounted to 70,000. Several attempts were made to erect barricades. In the evening, the Assembly declared itself en permanence, and passed a decree declaring Paris in a state of seige.

On Thursday the alarm had considerably subsided, and business, which was entirely suspended the day previous, was generally resumed.

At one time the peril was imminent, and nothing but the courage and prudence of the President, aided by firmness and sagacity, prevented the most serious consequences.

Numerous arrests have taken place, including several members of the Assembly, M. Ledru Rollin being among them.

The last accounts report a state of tranquility, but there was an uneasy feeling afloat that a renewed attempt would be made to upset the Government, and that when it comes to the point, the troops will not prove steady.

Rheims Reported in full Insurrection—A Government of Red Republicans Established.—The city of Rheims is reported to be in full insurrection, and to have established a Government of the Red Republicans.

National Guard of Paris against the Vote of the Assembly.—The demonstration of the Assembly to support the cause of the Pope, and to put down the Roman Republic, was seized upon in order to make a manifestation in favor of the Roman Republic, and at the same time against the Government, and in the Legislative Assembly notice was accordingly inscribed, which was carried.

Later from France—Important.—A very alarming demonstration on the part of the Red Republicans took place on the 13th inst, and for a time the revival of the terrible insurrection of June appeared probable. The affair commenced in a demonstration got up by the Red Republicans as a protest.

ITALY.

The City Attacked by the French Troops—800 Romans Killed—Rome still Invincible.—From Rome we learn that the French army commenced the attack on the 30th ult., and after a sanguinary engagement in which the Romans lost 800 men, succeeded in carrying several important posts.

A series of attacks have since taken place, in which the victory is variously stated, but in which the invading army has suffered most.

The French presses publish conflicting reports of the operations of the army, but from accounts received to the 5th instant, it is clear that Gen. Oudinot had not gained access to the city, though he had gained a position at the North of Rome, which would enable him to command the city.

The latest despatch from Gen. Oudinot is to the 6th inst., at which time he opened his trenches, and had regularly besieged the city.

There is no appearance of yielding on the part of the Romans, but on the contrary, every thing goes to confirm the belief that they would make a most determined resistance, and fight to the last.

All the Socialist or Red Republican journals in Paris, except the National, had been suppressed, since the disturbance on Wednesday.

HUNGARY.

Kossuth Proclaimed President of the Hungarian Republic.—Gen'ral Kossuth has arrived in Pesth, and has been received in the capital as President of the Hungarian Republic.

Proclamation from the Russian General to the Hungarians.—The Russian General has issued a Proclamation to the Hungarians, the pith of which is, that if they do not lay down their arms and submit to their fate with a good grace, they will be made to feel the consequences of their presumption.

Every effort is being made to rouse the people, and the Magyar government has ordered the clergymen to preach against the Russians.

BADEN REVOLUTION.

In Baden the Revolutionary struggle is in full play.

The Prince of Prussia has left Berlin to take command of the army of the Rhine; and in Baden, Wurtemberg and Bavaria, the democrats are preparing for a conflict.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY & MARKETS

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 16th.—Owing to the stirring events on the continent, to which the week has given birth, business was somewhat restricted, though not to the extent which would have been apprehended.

The markets for corn and breadstuffs maintain more than average firmness.

Viewing the recent rise in cotton as untenable, upon the whole the market wears a healthy aspect.

The National securities have been firm throughout the week. Notwithstanding the attempted revival of insurrection and turbulence in France, and the distracted condition of central Europe, the funds have maintained an upward tendency, closing firmly last night. Consols 92¼ a ⅜.

Flour slightly advanced yesterday, best Western canal bringing 22s a 23s per bbl.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, June 16.—The market is quiet, but steady. Sales for the week, 40,690 bales. Fair Uplands are quoted at 4¾d a 4¾d; fair Mobile 4⅝; fair New Orleans 4¾d. Imports for the week 15,180 bales. Stock in port, 657,000 bales, of which 488,000 are American. Taken on speculation during the week, 13,800; for export, 2500.

Turpentine languid; no sales reported. Rosin is in slow demand at 2s 6d to 3s 7d per cwt. Rice is active at an improvement.

ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS.

THE Subscriber will be pleased to settle accounts, during this month, with all indebted to him, or to whom he is indebted.

E. J. HALE.

July 1849.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, his Boy ABEL, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complexion, and very trim built. He has doubtless been persuaded off by some white persons. He can read and write, and no doubt will endeavor to make his way to a free State.

I will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him again.

JESSE BRITT, Sen.

Robeson county, June 16, 1849. 74tf

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JULY 3.

REMARKS.—Business dull and no change in produce. Cotton 6½ to 7. Corn 65 to 70. Flour 4¼ to 4½. Bacon 7 to 8.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 7½ to 8. Corn 70 to 75. Fayetteville Flour 5 00 to 5 50. Lard 7 to 8½. Lumber—Flooring Boards 7 75 to 8 50, Wide 5 00, Scantling 3 50. Timber—Mill 2 75 to 5 50, Shipping 7 00 to 10 00. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 10, Virgin 2 60 to 2 75, Hard 1 15. Spirits 24½ to 25. Tar 1 00.

At Cheraw, no transactions in Cotton or other produce.

At New York, Cotton 7 to 9, a rise of ¼ to ⅜ since 15th ult. Flour 4 50 to 5. Corn 55 to 62.

The Hibernia's news caused holders of cotton in New York to ask an advance.

At Charleston, Cotton 6¼ to 8½. Flour 7¼ to 5¾. Bacon 7½ to 7. Corn 55 to 60.

Total receipts of cotton 2,647,443 bales, against 2,206,221 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

July 3—Steamer Evergreen, with Post Diligence in tow, with goods for Rockfish Co, Capt J A J Bradford, M McKinnon, J W Wright, A A McKethan, A Johnson & Co, G McNeill, of this place; W Murphy & Co, B Julian, Jenkins & Roberts, J S Swan, W D Burton, of the interior.

ASHLAND ACADEMY.

The Exercises of this Institution will commence on Monday the 16th of July, under the care of James C. Davis, A. B., a recent Graduate of the College of New Jersey. The Academy is situated in a fine and healthy region of country, near Randalsville Post Office, Robeson county.

Good Board can be had in the neighborhood at from $5 to $6 per month.

The rates of Tuition per Session are as follows:

Common English branches,	$6 00
Ditto Higher do,	8 00
Latin, Greek, and Mathematics,	10 00

DUNCAN CURRIE, } Com.
ANGUS McBRYDE, }

June 27, 1849. 74-2w

JUST RECEIVED.

60 BOXES TOBACCO, put up very neatly in 20 and 100 lb. boxes, at from 10 to 30 cents by the box, and low at retail.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

July 2, 1849. 74tf

Great Bargains!

Stock of Goods at Auction.

W. G. MATTHEWS will close his entire stock of Goods, at Auction, commencing on Monday next the 9th inst., at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all is sold. The stock is a desirable one, and consists of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Bonnets, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Castings, Crockery and Glassware, Nails, Alum and Sack Salt, Molasses, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

Terms easy and made known on day of sale.

July 2.

☞The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in the Fayetteville Hotel Company, will be held in the Public Hall of the Company's Buildings, on Wednesday the 4th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.

July 3. A. A. McKETHAN, Pres't.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 27th August 1849, (the fourth Monday,) about 1300 acres of LAND, lying on both sides of the Stage Road, about fifteen miles South of Fayetteville. The place has been long known as Mrs. Nelson's. There is an excellent Mill site and a good Mill and Dam upon the premises. The land lies convenient to Rockfish, is well timbered, and has entirely escaped the rot amongst the pines. There is a comfortable frame building upon the premises, and the location is excellent for a public house. The land under good management will produce well, and there is a large amount of uncleared land

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visitors, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accomodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849. 68-Y

Summer Millinery.

Mrs. HART is now receiving and opening her assortment of

SUMMER MILLINERY,

Comprising Ribbons and Flowers of every quality; fashionable STRAW BONNETS, of various kinds. Also, Dress Caps, Lace Veils and Capes, Silk and colored Kid Gloves, with many other fancy articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to present style. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

Store on Person street, two doors below Messrs Pemberton.

April 9, 1849. 62tf

To Shippers of Goods and Produce upon the Cape Fear River.

THE Henrietta Steamboat Company, by Circular dated 13th Dec'r 1847, made known the Rates of Freights and the charges for Forwarding, as established by the former owners with the other Company on the Cape Fear,—also asserting that they would *Freight* or *Forward* as low as any other Company or Firm. Having information that other Companies have made private offers to particular houses (or firms) that have usually shipped by our Line, which is a reduction upon our former rates of Freight, we hereby inform our patrons and friends, and also all others disposed to favor us with their business, that the Company will make a deduction of 10 *per cent* upon all freights from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to Wilmington.

The receiving and forwarding in Wilmington to be *free of all Commissions.*

Shippers by our Line since the 1st Jan'y 1849, whose bills have been settled, will be entitled to the 10 per cent; and those unsettled will have that amount credited to their accounts upon the Company's books.

To all shippers upon the Cape Fear, the Henrietta Steamboat Company take pleasure in saying, they have *good Boats in good order*, and possess such facilities as will insure to those who patronise the Line a speedy transportation of all Goods and Produce committed to their care.

Goods intended for the Henrietta Co. should be plainly marked, and the Bills of Lading filled up "to be delivered at the *Company's Wharf*, Wilmington, N. C."

GURDON DEMING, Pres't
Henrietta S. B. Co.

Fayetteville, May 20, 1849. 68tf

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,

OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

The Niagara Shower-Bath,

AN entirely new article for Shower-Bathing, with cold or warm water. A great and important improvement is made in this Shower-Bath over all others, by throwing the water immediately on the body without wetting the head, unless at the will or pleasure of the bather; but a greater point is gained by being enabled to bathe with warm water, which no other Shower Bath is adapted to—and most important of all, the Bath can be medicated without injury to the hair.

Many persons cannot take a cold bath—their case is met in this, as they can regulate the temperature of the water to suit their wish, and commence bathing at any season of the year without any unpleasant result. Ladies can have the advantage of bathing without wetting the head or covering the same.

The arrangements are simple and complete, and not liable to get out of order. The Bath can be adjusted to suit any height, from a small child to the tallest person. When the door is closed, the fixtures are hid, and the outside appearance is that of a neat piece of furniture.

They have received the approbation of several medical gentlemen—others are requested to call and examine them.

Manufactured by the Patentee.

EPHRAIM LARRABEE,
24 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

BATHING.—*Read what Armstrong says:*

Do not omit, ye who would health secure,
The daily fresh ablution, that shall clear
The sluices of the skin; enough to keep
The body sacred from indecent soil.
Suit to be pure, even if it did not conduce
(As much as it does) to health, very greatly worth
Your daily pains; 'tis this adorns the rich;
The want of this is poverty's worst foe.
With this external virtue, age maintains
A decent grace; without it, youth and charms
Are loathsome.

Sept. 12, 1848. 34-Y

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845

SADDLERY.

A NEW Stock of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Whips, Collars, &c.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan. 24, 1849. 52-tf

NEW CROP MOLASSES,

JUST received, and for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Feb. 6, 1849. 53-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

—Among which are—

100 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and Cuba Sugars,
100 kegs cut Nails,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
25 do. Hazard do.
50 bags Shot,
4 doz Windsor, Maple, Walnut and Oak Chairs,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars,
50 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon Demijohn's,
50 sides Light and heavy Sole Leather,
10 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Also, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, blue and black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, patent Hames, Hollow ware, Tea, preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Sieves, Scoops, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Bar Lead, pure French Brandy, London Porter, Ad Patt Wine, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Toilet and Shaving Soap, &c. &c.

The above goods having been purchased for cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—ALSO—

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

Fall and Winter Clothing.

Comprising the best assortment they have ever offered to the public, viz:

Black and Brown Cloth and Cassimere Cloaks; Black and Brown Beaver Cloth, Blanket, Pilot, and Tweeds Over Coats; Black and Brown Dress and Frock Coats; Black Fancy Cassimere, Satinet, and Tweeds Pants; Black Fancy Satin, Silk Velvet, Wool Velvet; Black and Fancy Silk, and White Marseilles Vests; Flannel, Merino, and Linen Shirts; Drawers, Bosoms and Collars; Self Adjusting Stocks, Cravats, and Ties.

Crockery and Glassware.

A large assortment of Flowing Blue, Light Blue, Earthenware, China and Glassware.

Carpeting.

10 pieces Ingrain Brussels and Stair Carpeting
15 Hearth Rugs. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1, Granite Buildings.

Nov. 18, 1848. 42-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received their entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which embraces a large assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are,

Super French black, blue, brown and green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; super pearl and plain Cashmere; Velvet, Silk and Satin Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; heavy Tweeds; black moleskin Cassimere; Corduroy; heavy Kerseys; Linseys; Mackinaw, Duffil and Whitney Blankets, some very large and fine; Flannel, Merinos, and Lambs'-wool Shirts and Drawers; fine gauze and other white and colored Flannels; brown and bleached Sheetings; 5-4 to 10-4 Sheetings; Tickings; Apron Checks; Irish Linens and Lawns; brown and bleached Drillings; Hollands; Canvass; Padding; a variety of Coat, Pants, and Vest Buttons; Worsted and Silk Serges; Gents' Satin and Silk Scarfs and Cravats; Flax Thread; Spool Cotton; superior Needles and Pins, &c. &c.

Also, for Ladies—Mozeene, blue, crimson, and other colored French Merinos; fine fig'd French Cashmeres; Coburg Percetta Silk striped Madonnas; Deisle Stripe; Alpaccas; large black Tabbet and Silk Shawls; large long and square Woollen plaid ditto; Dress Handkerchiefs; Corded Skirts; Standing Collars and Chemizetts; Chantilly, Gauze and Lace Veils; a variety of Silk, Linen and Cotton Fringes and Buttons; Hem-stitch and dress bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; best quality black and colored Kid Gloves; long white ditto; black and white twisted Silk Mitts; Satin, Taffeta, Cap and Velvet Ribbons; Steel and Velvet Bags, &c.

With an assortment of Fur and Wool Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Bagging, Bale Rope, Sole Leather, &c. &c., which we offer at Cash prices.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

J. D. WILLIAMS

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ermine Cloths, for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety,

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, Leather, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at very low prices, and will be sold at short profits for Cash, Country Produce, or on time as usual.

Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

SHERMAN

Cash and Bartering Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Person street, two doors below Mr. H. Branson's, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he is now opening a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Suited to the Barter Trade.

ALSO,

Shoes, Caps, and Hats,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in sets,
30 sides best Spanish Sole Leather,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2 ditto Castings, of best quality.

With many other articles, comprising a stock as complete as any in this place, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for Cash, or given in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 23, 1848 34tf

Manufacturer's Articles.

ROLLER Cloth, Russia Isinglass, French Glue, Emery, Shuttles, Pickers, Picker String Leather, for sale by

HALL & HALL.

Feb. 20, 1849. 55-tf

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their *Goods* through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

COTTON YARNS.

THE YARNS of the Union Mill, Fayetteville, are offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store of Mallett & Huske, Person Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, and at the Book Store of E. J. Hale.

October 9.

JAMES KYLE

HAS received his entire supply of SPRING and SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Plain and Plaid Silks,
Muslins, Lawns and Ginghams,
Jaconets, Cambric and Medium Muslins,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Alpaca, Silk and Cotton Warp,
Cahcoes in great variety,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Silk and Cotton Hose and Gloves,
Cotton and Linen Pants stuff,
Satin and Silk Vesting,
Batting Cloths, *Jaker*,
Shoes, Hats, &c.

With many other articles,—making one of the largest assortments of Goods ever offered for sale in this place; all of which being purchased for Cash, are offered at reduced prices by wholesale or retail, for cash or to punctual customers.

April 6, 1849. 62tf

HATS! CAPS!! BOOTS! SHOES!!

THE Subscriber invites the attention of his friends and the public to his large assortment of Fresh Spring and Summer GOODS, which he is now receiving, consisting of the latest and most fashionable styles of Gentlemen's, Boys', and Infants'

Panama, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats; the latest styles Gentlemens' Dress Fur, Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk, & Brash Hats and Caps,

Together with a general assortment of all other kinds found in this market, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Boys', and Infants' BOOTS & SHOES.

☞ Persons wishing any thing in his line, will find it to their advantage to give him a call. His goods are selected with great care, and will be sold very cheap for cash.

California or North Carolina Gold will be taken at the highest market price, in exchange for goods.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same.

J. C. THOMSON, Market Square.

April 5, 1849. 62-tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

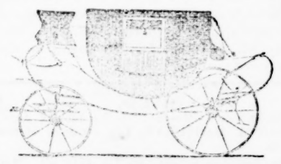
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

New Spring and Summer MILLINERY.

MISS F. MITCHELL

HAS just received and opened her SPRING and SUMMER **MILLINERY,** to which she invites the attention of the public.

April 7, 1849. 62tf

NEW

Spring and Summer Goods.

G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

—Consisting in part of—

Super wool-dyed French and English Cloths,
Do. do. Doe Skin Cassimere,
Fancy French and English do.
Satin and Silk Vestings,
French, English, and American Prints,
Ginghams and Gingham Lawns,
Printed Cambrics and Muslins,
Black and Pink Chambrays,
Book and Swiss Muslins,
Jaconet and Plaid do.
Muslin and Thread Edgings, (cheap,)
Organdy and embroidered Muslins,
Black and col'd Silks, ¾ and ⅞ wide,
Drap d'Ete and Cashmerette,
Wellington Cord and Croton Coating,
Granadians and Tissues,
Silk and watered do.
Black and blue Silk Veils,
Black and col'd Kid Gloves,
Do. do. do. Silk Mitts and Gloves,
White Kid Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen,
Silk and cotton Hose and half Hose,
Linen and cotton Sheeting,
Linen Cambric Hdkfs, (very handsome,)
Silk and cotton Hdkfs,
Black and fancy Cravats, (40 inches,)
Linen and cotton Coatings,
Brown and white Linen Drillings,
Grass and Marseilles Skirts,
Black and satin striped Chally and Bereges,
Needles and Pins,
Canvass and Padding,
Silk and worsted Serge,
Marshall's and others' Thread,
Linen and cotton Diaper,
Irish Linen and Shirting,
Sewing Silk and Twist,
Scissors and Combs,
Florence and Pamella Bonnets,
Pearl and col'd Lace do.
New styles silk and satin Bonnets,
Bombazines and Alpacas,
Bonnet and cap Ribbons,
Neck and belt Ribbon,
Panama and Leghorn Hats,
Moleskin and Beaver do.
Boots and Shoes of every description,
And many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

☞ As the above Goods were purchased very low, they will be sold uncommonly cheap to those who pay "Cash," or to "Short time buyers." All those in want of Cheap Goods, will please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

No. 4 Green Street, Fayetteville, } 61-tf
March 27, 1849. }

NAUTILUS MUTUAL *Life Insurance Company.*

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

To Whom it Concerns.

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Gold-ton, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

COPE FEAR

Steam Boat Company.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

We are now building two tow boats, which will be completed before the Fall freights begin.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agent.

April 15, 1848. 11-Y

The undersigned is also building a large warehouse at the river, where he will receive and forward all goods sent to his address, at the usual charge, saving one-half the up-town hauling.

W. L. McGARY.

Carriage Manufactory.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!

THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Rockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owenville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable combination produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

NEW

Spring and Summer Goods.

THE Subscribers have received their Spring and Summer **STOCK OF GOODS,** consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Groceries, &c. &c.,

Which they offer on the most favorable terms at their usual low prices.

HALL, SACKETT & CO.

Lower Fayetteville, April 20, 1849. 64-3m

Cashwell & Blossom,

GENERAL COMMISSION

AND

Forwarding Merchants,

Nos. 1 and 2, Dickinson's Stores,

NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Cash advances made on consignments of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

April 3, 1849. 64tf

ICE FOR SALE.

Keep Cool if you can.

THE LARGE ICE HOUSE in Campbellton is now filled with as good ICE as has ever been offered in this market, imported direct from Boston with but little delay on the voyage. The Subscriber will open the house on Monday the 14th inst., and superintend the delivery of Ice in any quantity to suit purchasers. Persons wishing it to be left at their place of business or residence can be accommodated by giving notice. It can be had every day until 2 o'clock, (Sundays excepted,) by applying at the Store at Liberty Point, (door fronting on Person st.) where a supply will be kept on hand. As the Ice was purchased for cash, and will be sold at the lowest price it can be afforded at, prompt payment will be expected. The bills of regular customers will be made out weekly, and on each Monday please call and settle.

Terms—under 5 lbs. 3 cts. pr. lb; larger quantities 2 cts. pr. lb.

CHAS. GODDARD, Sup't'dt.

Fayetteville, May 10, 1849. 67-tf

NEW BOOKS.

DUTIES of Attorneys, by Samuel Warren; Hannah More's complete Works; Roland Cashel, by Lever; Vanity Fair; The Prince, by Cockton; Liddell's & Scott's Greek and English Lexicon; Encyclopœdia of Religious Knowledge; Manning's Sermons; Mills' System of Logic; Meigs's Treatise on Obstetrics; Mitchell on Fevers; Letter and Note Envelopes, &c., &c., just received.

E. J. HALE.

Winter Sperm Oil and Tanners' Oil, of superior quality, just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

TO TRAVELLERS *GOING NORTH.*

TRAVELLERS going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditious, *and only certain* Route, to be by the

Rail Road Line,

Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington City.

Passengers by this Route (the Great Southern Mail Route,) pass up the Potomac River by daylight in the splendid new Steamboat Baltimore, in full view of Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Alexandria, and all the varied and beautiful scenery of this noble River,—arriving in Baltimore to tea, Philadelphia in course of the night, and New York early next day.

FARE.

From Weldon or Gaston to Baltimore, $10 50
" Petersburg " " 7 50

For through tickets apply to R. A. Ellis, Weldon, N. C.; C. C. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.; or at the Office of the Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road Company, Petersburg, Va.

Office R. & P. R. R Co., Richmond, Va. 67-y

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

NEW BOOKS.

COTTAGE Garden of America; History of Queen Elizabeth, by Abbott; Manning's Sermons; Floral Biography, by Charlotte Elizabeth; The Free Mason's Monitor; Smith's illustrated Astronomy; Parker's Exercises in English Composition; Practical Arithmetic, by Jas. B. Thomson, A. M.; Banker's Wallet's, &c. &c., just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 28, 1849.

W. BRANSON,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Nutt's Building, North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

I HAVE a large and secure Timber Pen, where I will put all Timber unsold that is sent to or left with me, at as reasonable charges as any Agent in the place.

Feb'y 14, 1849. 55tf

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT for sale by

JNO D. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

J. H. Toomer

HAS taken the large and commodious house in the Court House Square, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Millar) and is prepared to accommodate regular Boarders and transient persons. His table shall be supplied with the best. The stables are large and well filled with forage, and no pains shall be spared to give entire satisfaction. Call and try him.

Oct. 14, 1848. 37-

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

To Shippers by the Cape Fear River.

The Merchants' Steamboat Co.

BEG leave to say to their patrons in the back country and the public generally, that the Boats of their Line are all in order for the Spring business, so that patrons of this line *can* and *shall* be as well served, both as to *expedition* and *price*, as by any other line of Boats on the River. Bills of Lading should be filled up, "deliverable at the Merchants' Steamboat Co's Wharf, Wilmington," which will save wharfage to shippers.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Merchants' Steamboat Co.

Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

FASHIONABLE

Clothing Establishment,

No. 146 BALTIMORE STREET,

North side, 3d door East of Calvert Street,

BALTIMORE, Md.

MOORE & INMAN,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every variety, cut and made in a superior style, and not surpassed in price, finish, or quality.

Always on hand, superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, &c., in their custom department, which will be made to order in the most fashionable style. Gentlemen wishing to order a fine suit without the expense of coming to Baltimore, can do so by sending their measure to M. & I., stating color, quality, &c., which will be attended to with the same care as if the purchaser were present. They feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their orders, either by letter or in person.

☞ Mr Inman is the Agent for Shankland's superior system of drafting garments. Terms for books, apparatus, and instruction, $10.

Feb'y 6, 1849. 54-1y

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable.—By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverence in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by E. J. Hale, the only authorized Agent.

March 10, 1849. 58-4m

PLANK ROAD MEETING.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, will be held in the town of Fayetteville, on the 12th day of July next, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Engineer, and finally locating the Road.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, President.

June 11, 1849. 71-tm

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and exclusive control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the school, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.

June 4, 1849.

MINERAL WATER,

IN the highest state of perfection, with *Ginger, Lemon, Strawberry,* and *Sarsaparilla* SYRUPS. All the above Syrups for sale by the bottle or dozen.

—ALSO—

SODA POWDERS, for the momentary production of *Soda Water.*

Seidlitz Powders.
Henry's Magnesia.
Husband's Magnesia.
Lime Juice.

With a full supply of fresh and genuine Family Medicines. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE.

May 20, 1849. 68tf

NEW BOOKS.

NINEVAH AND ITS REMAINS, by Layard, 2 vols.; Bowdler's Family Shakspeare; Union of Church and State, by Nott; Macaulay's England, Boston Edition, 2 vols.; Arvine's Cyclopedia of Moral and Religious Anecdotes; Vanity Fair; Monte Christo; Man made of Money; Happy Home; Teaching, a Sciuary; Greek without a Master, by N. C. Brooks; Kuhner's Gre